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THE LISTING AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

A Collection of Facts and Figures Showing Some Strange Irregularities in the Public Business of the State.

(Continued from last week.)

on Hand," while others may have given it in under the head of "Solvent Credits."

For many years it has not been uncommon for the owners of money, or solvent credits in the shape of money, to evade taxation by a trick which no pains were taken to conseal. For illustration, at or about tax listing time, some owners of money in any quantity would arrange to temporarily exchange this particular property for an equal value in United States bank notes, or United States treasury notes, which species of money and property up to 1895 I believe, was non-taxable under the laws of the United States. Having made this exchange, they would justify to themselves their conduct in not giving in this value for taxation on the ground that they were the possessors of non-taxable values. Some people who have practiced this trick of evasion may be continuing it to-day, because of a want of knowledge of the fact that in 1895, the United States Congress passed an act which permits the taxation of United States treasury notes and bank notes by the States, at the same rate of taxation as is imposed on other kinds of property. The practice of this evasion now is as illegal as an attempt to evade paying taxes on any other kind of property, for our present machinery act provides that any one who, to evade a payment of taxes on property, surrenders or exchanges that property in any bank for non-paying security, and then after the date of listing property has past, reconverts that property to its former shape, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

There is another method by which holders of solvent credits largely excuse themselves for not listing them for taxation. For instance, the holder of a mortgage or of the certificate of storage of cotton or tobacco, or other material in the hands of a commission merchant, may find it convenient to hypothecate these credits, and this hypothecation may involve sending them out of the State. Many people may think that these credits being thus hypothecated are no longer in their possession, or at least they may assume that they are not in their possession, but I know of no law that justifies such an assumption. A case was once called to my attention in which credits of this kind amounting to $5,000 had been hypothecated out of the State for $2,500. The owner of these credits did not list any part of them for taxation. Under our law, he would be entitled to deduct the amount owed by him from the amount owing to him, and this would make him liable for taxation on $2,500 in this particular case. The too common rule however, is for the owner of securities hypothecated in such a manner to assume to himself that he owns nothing, not immediately in his hands.

The subject of "Solvent Credits" is one that could be discoursed upon almost indefinitely. It is one which has been a matter or more concern and trouble to the framers of revenue acts, the country over, than all other subjects combined. Many States have adopted very stringent laws, with a view to secure a full listment of what is commonly included in solvent credits, but no law seems to have ever been apparently successful in accomplishing the end sought. Our own law is perhaps as stringent as any concerning the failure or refusal to make a proper return of them, but we have no machinery to ascertain whether or not such proper return is made. We could illustrate by citing the fact that in this State an individual who makes a false return of property of any kind, shall be guilty of perjury. This looks simple and comparatively harmless to the ordinary reader, but our penal code prescribes as a punishment for perjury, a fine which may amount to $1,000 and imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary of not less than four months or more than ten years. This provision of the law however, seems to have no terror to tax payers generally, for we can recall no case in this State of a person charged with perjury in making tax returns, and no machinery is provided to discover whether or not the tax payer is ever guilty of perjury within the meaning of this provision. Some States have prescribed specific punishment for fraudulent listing of this kind of property, and it may be interesting to note some of these laws, as evidence of the kind of faith that those States have in the integrity of their citizens, and also as an illustration of an effort to induce citizens to make proper returns.

Massachusetts provides for the fraudulent listing and return of property, a specific punishment of a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment one year.

Pennsylvania imposes a punishment of a fine not exceeding $500, imprisonment and solitary confinement at labor for seven years, and perpetual disqualification as a witness in any matter or controversy.

Missouri imposes a fine of three times the amount of tax that would be due on a true return, and a punishment the same as that for perjury.

Kentucky provides a punishment of a fine of $500 and a payment of three times the amount of tax upon the real value of the estate.

Indiana makes a fraudulent return subject to a fine of $5,000.

Other States have various punishments, but all seem to be defective in such machinery as would lead to the detection of a fraudulent return, even if one were suspected. It may be interesting to know that some States are not willing to trust their citizens with the return of so tangible and visible property as land For instance, the State of Louisiana provides that tax assessors shall go to the office in that State which corresponds with our office of Register of Deeds, and examine the records of conveyances and deeds made for lands, and thus ascertain whether the returns of land correspond with the records of the township or parish office.

During the session of our last general Assembly, the matter of securing an approximately correct return of solvent credits was a subject of much consideration by the finance committee. While the matter was under discussion, it was suggested by the state auditor that an enactment requiring some evidence that a solvent credit had been listed for taxation before such credit should be collected by process of law, would perhaps be of some effect. A provision of this kind was drawn and I think was adopted by the committee. Of course it became quickly known, and then there was a rush toward and a pressure brought to bear on the committee by large holders of solvent credits, to reconsider and reject this provision. The old threadbare, ragged and last resort cries of "exposing private matters to public gaze," "driving capital out of the State," etc., were urged with wondrous persistency and unanimity. The term of "radical and vicious legislation" was rung through the air so vigorously as to make its resounding on the ear similar in effect to the flakes of a lively snow-storm on the sight, and either for these potent causes or for some other reason which has never been expressed, the provision was finally sticken out of the revenue act by the committee. Yet, there was nothing radical about it, or if there was, some States in which there is more capital than there has ever been in this State, and in which there is more "private business to expose to public view" than there has ever been in North Carolina, are guilty of some "radical and vicious legislation." We may take the State of Maryland, in which I presume it will be readily acknowledged there is more capital than in North Carolina, and we find in the revenue laws of that State the following enactment:

"If any person shall, with a view to evade the payment of taxes, fail or refuse to give in to the assessor any bonds, notes, claims or other evidences of debt which are subject to assessment and taxation under this act, the same shall not be recoverable by action at law or suit in equity before any of the courts of this State, until they have been listed and the tax paid thereon with an addition of fifty per centum per annum from the time the tax accrued; and the failure to give in said bonds, notes, claims or other evidences of debt shall be taken as prima facie evidence of the intention to so evade payment of taxes."

The State of Virginia may be reasonably regarded as one in which capital is a little more extensive than in North Carolina, and that commonwealth also appears to be guilty of some "radical and vicious legislation," for in its Revenue Act it has a provision precisely like that one just quoted from the Revenue Act of the State of Maryland. I have not had an opportunity to closely examine the Revenue Acts of all the States, but it is quite probable that there can be found in some of them just such radical and vicious legislation as this. Land and reas property are required by law to show some evidence of having been returned for taxation, and that the tax has been paid, to prevent its sale for taxes or confiscation by the State. Why should not all property be subjected to the same regulation—especially that kind which yields certain annual profit to the owner?

Provision for detecting fraudulent returns of invisible and intangible property seems not to have been generally attempted by many States, or if attempted, has proven a failure and no longer exists. There are in some States however, provisions which may prove interesting in this respect. New York is a State in which capital is supposed to exist in considerable quantity. Reference to the Revenue Act of that State shows that a reward it offered to any person who will discover and report to the State Comptroller or proper officer, a fraudulent return on the part of any citizen. It further makes it the duty of any person having knowledge of any attempt at evasion, or of fraudulent return, to make such report, and the Comptroller or Auditor may employ the person giving such information to assist in the prosecution and shall pay such informer so much as their services are worth in the action and for the information. According to our present ideas of what constitutes Revenue and Taxation Machinery, an attempt to put such law as this on our statute books would raise such a tempest about "vicious legislation" as would almost cause the waves out yonder to be afraid to roll against our shores and might cause the mountains to vibrate with the force of the storm of protest and denunciation. We have no means of knowing how effective this law is in the State of New York, since we have no access to reports of any cases that may have arisen under its provisions.

As far back as 1804, the State of Georgia enacted a law providing a suitable reward for information against and conviction of any person who should make a fraudulent or false return of his property. Some years after its enactment, a citizen of that State, in accordance with the provision of its law, lodged a charge

(Continued on fourth page.)

IOWA POPULISTS

Nominate a State Ticket—Ignore the Populists Who Fused with the Democrats on the Financial Plank.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Aug. 19.—The middle-of-the-road Populists held a convention here to-day, which was largely attended, about fifty counties being represented. A. W. C. Weeks, of Madison county, presided. The following ticket was nominated:

Governor—Charles A. Lloyd, Muscatine county.

Lieutenant-Governor—D. L. Perkins, Lyons.

Judge Supreme Court—J. A. Loneburg, Wapello.

Superintendent Instruction—William Blain, Marion.

Railroad Commsisioner—L. H. Griffith, Lee.

Among the speakers was ex Senator Peffer, of Kansas.

The following members of the National Committee were appointed: A. W. C. Weeks, Madison county; L. I. Reed, Muscatine, and J. S. Bebe, Lee.

A protest signed by J. Belangee, chairman, of the Populists, who who have combined with the Democrats for free silver, was sent to the convention, but was denied consideration. The protest called upon all Populists to join with the free silver Democrats this year in an effort to advance one of the theories of the Populists.

The plalform adopted reaffirms the St. Louis and Omaha platforms; declares for direct legislation; for a "sufficient amount of sound and flexible money;" for the issuance of money to State, county, township, and municipal governments; the principal to be paid back to the government at 2 per cent. per annum without interest; the said money to be a full legal tender.

The Temple amendment is indorsed; the reduction of freight, passenger and express rates, and salaries of public officers is demanded, and the deduction of mortgage indebtedness from assessed valuation is urged.

STRANGE HOMICIDE AT MACON, GA.

Man Impersonating a Woman is Attacted by Negroes and Fatally Shot.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 20—Frank Harold, a fireman on the Central Railroad, was fatally shot last night by unknown parties. Harold and John Allen were at the home of Annie Rigsby, on Ash street, when some one knocked on the door. Annie answered the call, and on opening the door was asked by a man if she was alone. She answered in the affirmative and the man departed. A few minutes later a rap on the door was heard, and Harold said, "Let me put on your dress and hat Annie, and go to the door."

She consented, and the man putting on full female attire, went to the door, and was met by a negro man, who asked him who was in the house. Harold, personating Annie Rigsby, said: "No one except myself."

The negro seized the man, doubtless thinking he had Annie Rigsby, when a struggle ensued. The negro had a companion near, and both opened fire on Harold. Nine shots rang out, startling the community. Harold fell mortally wounded, four balls having entered his body.

SENSATION IN PARIS.

President Gaure's Departure For St. Petersburg—A Bomb Exploded and Caused Little Damage.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The departure of President Faure on a visit to the Czar at St. Petersburg to-day was marked by a scene of greatest excitemement, accompanied by the circulation of the wildest kind of rumors. After his departure a bomb exploded along the route the President had followed, and although no damage was done, and in spite of the fact that nobody was hurt, the most intense exeitement prevailed for a long time afterward, and sensational reports had it that those who exploded the bomb had intended an outrage of a most serious nature.

Upon investigation by the police, however, it developed that the explosion caused but little damage and that nobody was hurt. Fragments of the bombs were taken to the prelecture of police, where they were submitted to a thorough examination upon the part of experts, who pronounced the bomb to have been a comparatively harmless affair.

AFTER KANSAS INSURANCE.

Mutual Life Try to Compel State Officials to Grant License.

TOPEKA, KAN., Aug. 20.—Judge Horton, representing the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, served notice on Attorney-General Boyle and Webb McNall, Insurance Commissioner, this afternoon, that September 11 he would ask Judge John A. Williams, sitting at Wichita, for a mandatory order to compel McNall to license the Mutual Life Company in Kansas.

Neither Boyle nor McNall was in Topeka, but the notices were served at their offices. Boyle questioned the power of Judge Williams, sitting in Colorado, to issue an order that can bind Kansas officials, and Judge Horton arranged to have Judge Williams come into Kansas and hear the application. If Judge Williams shall grant the order, McNall will have to issue the license or go to jail.

NEGROES MARCHING ON LEONARD.

One of Their Number Whipped Out of Town Infuriates Them.

DALLAS, TEX., Aug. 19.—Earl Meadows; a young white man, was killed by a negro under peculiar circumstances at Leonard, Tex., several days ago. The whites held a meeting and warned all the negroes to leave. All left but one, and last night he was severely whipped by the white men. It appears that the negroes had not gone very far, but the whipping of the only remaining member of their race in the town infuriated them to such an extent that they procured arms, and are now said to be marching upon the town.

THERE IS MEAT IN THIS SUGGESTION.

MR. JOHN A. SIMS REPLIES TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER AND GIVES SOME LIVE FACTS.

The Observer Would Not Print The Reply—How Much Can be Saved and Much Good Done.

The News and Observer recently criticised a suggestion made by Mr. Sims, Chief Clerk of the Auditor's office, to the effect that the foreman of the grand jury should be elected by the county and that there should be a stenographer for each grand jury to take down the evidence. The News and Observer in an editorial headed "Before and after taking" attempted to ridicule Mr. Sims and make some partisan capital by saying that Populists were for economy before they were elected to office and that they were forincreasing offices after the Populist got in power. This was very "unworthy" in the News and Observer. It should have had the manhood and honesty to have discussed Mr. Sims suggestion on its merits. If his idea was good, if it would elevate and improve our jury and judicial system, if it would help to meet the ends of justice, then the News and Observer owed it to itself and to the public to say so, even if it had to give somecred it to a Populist in doing so. If the proposition was not sound and tenable, then the News and Observer should have shown that it was not, and done it in a frank and open manner.

Mr. Sims wrote a letter to that paper replying to its criticisms, but we regret to say that it did not have the fairness to publish it. The following is the letter:

EDITOR NEWS AND OBSERVER:—Inasmuch as you see fit in yesterday's Observer to pay your compliments to the Chief Clerk to the State Auditor," before and after taking," I respectfully ask room for the following:

Having served as a juror in my county (Cabarrus) last week, on my return to the city, stated to a news reporter, that I was in favor of making the foreman of the grand jury an elective officer, the term either two or four years; with per diem equal to that of a county commissioner; and one reason for creating an additional office was in the interest of economy.

The foreman of the grand jury should be one of the best men of the county; and one somewhat acquainted with his duties. Tis possible to select 18 good honest men as grand jurors and not one of these ever having served on a jury, the result is, that one or two days time of the Solicitor is taken informing the foreman, the business of the grand jury delayed and, in some instances, I have known the upper court to send for the Solicitor who was at the time engaged in instructing the foreman. An intelligent foreman fully qualified for the place dispatches business without interfering with the upper court, and gets through its work at least one day earlier.

Then I suggest as an additional economy, a stenographer, to take the evidence given before the grand jury. I respectfully submit that I have heard cases tried in the Superior court; time of the court taken up, sheriff's fees, clerk fees, witness fees, and jurors costs all to be paid by the county; and no grand jury would have found a true bill on any such evidence as brought in the upper court; result, the defendant acquitted. Why? Because the witness had told more before the grand jury than was true, or had suppressed a part of the facts in the upper court. A witness before the grand jury knowing that the jurors dare not divulge anything that is brought out before them, prompted too often by malice, tell more than the actual facts, a true bill is found upon his evidence, the case goes to the upper court; the witness has cooled down somewhat; he is confronted by an open court; he fears to tell a falsehood publicly, or some friend of the defendant has prevailed upon him to suppress a part of the facts; verdict, defendant not guilty. Confront that witness with the evidence on which the bill was found; let him tell substantially the same tale as that given the grand jury or pay the penalty for perjury. By this means many, yes many cases will never go further than the grand jury room; thus saving hundreds of dollars to the respective counties.

I can very readily see why this plan might not work well in some counties, but I am satisfied (without knowing positively) that there is not an attorney, county official, or intelligent citizen in my county (regardless of party) but what would say that it would be a good law for Cabarrus.

Now for a few figures "before and and after,"

"Before," 18 jurors $1.50 per day, each 6 days	$ 162 00
"After," 17 jurors $1.50 per day, each 5 days	$127 50
Foreman, $2 per day, 5 days,	10 00
Stenographer, $5 per day, 5 days	25 00
Total	$162 00

Now, Mr. Editor, while of course "after" is downed to the tune of fifty cents, I ask in all candor, what has been saved to the county as has already been referred to above?

Who can calculate??

"If this be treason" please to pardon me sir.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. SIMS.

Auditors office, Raleigh, N. C.

The Daisy in the South.

Washington Post.]

A Southern man was very much interested in the editorial published in the Post Tuesday morning about the daisy. He said that the daisy was never known in the South until after the war. Now every part of the South visited by the Union army is covered with daisies. "Sherman brought them to us," he said, "and the march to the sea can be followed in the summer time by keeping where the the daisy grows. The seed seems to have been transported in the hay that was brought along to feed the horses. That is the only explanation that has ever been made of it.

A SAMPLE JOB.

An Illustration of the "Wondrous Ability" With Which the Penitentiary was Formerly Managed.

Senator George H. Cannon, of Brunswick, one of the Directors of the Penitentiary, within the last few days visited the State farm in Anson county for the purpose of making a report as to it to the Board of Directors. Mr. Cannon is an experienced and intelligent farmer. A conversation between him and a reporter of the CAUCASIAN authorizes the following interview:

"I have recently gone over the Anson county farm and have opinions concerning it. Mr. Reinhardt, supervisor under the new management, is, I think, entitled to much credit for the crop now growing on the land. Considering the natural poverty of the soil, the crop is excellent. He has about eleven hundren acres in cotton and may make from three hundred and fifty to four hundred bales of five hundred pounds weight. The land is very unpromising; it is nothing but a lot of old hills, washes and gullieys that have been leased by the former management and put upon the State under an iron-clad lease for nine years. The land has got a better crop on it to-day than it ever can have again, unless it is thrown out to grow up for several years and then re-cleared. The winter rains will wash it so that even next year, in my opinion, it will hardly be worth planting, and the third year I would not plant it if you would give it to me. This is the beautiful legacy that has been transmitted to us by the late Democratic Governor, Superintendent and Board of Directors of the Penitentiary. The land was leased by them from some five or six different owners, the State agreeing to $2,300 a year for nine years. From what I learn the owners were not getting any rent or any income from it worthy of mention. I am informed that one of the principle owners, the largest owner of the crowd, had a brother on the Board of Directors. This Board rented from them for seven years this worthless land for $2,300 a year, and then spent thousands of dollars in clearing it up, and the State has got nothing for it except some wood that has been hauled away to be eaten up by railroad freights. The crop this year may amount to something more than expenses, but it will never do it another year, and yet the State is bound under a cut-throat lease to pay $2,300 a year for the next seven or eight years."

This is only a fair average sample of the economy and honesty and "GOOD GOVERNMENT" of the late Democratic party.

POPULISTS TO COCKE.

Gen. James G. Field Favors Canvass of State by The Party.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Aug. 18.—Gen. James G. Field, chairman of the Peoples Party convention, in a letter in to-morrow's Free Lance, answering inquiries as to what action the Peoples Party would take in regard to the Democratic convention refusing to accept Capt. Edmund R. Cocke as a candidate for Governor, will say:

"Replying to inquiries, I will say that I, as chairman of the committee, have called a meeting at the Arlington Hotel, Lynchburg, September 13. I have also invited some other gentlemen of the party to meet and confer with the committee. I do not know what the action of the committee will be, but I feel assured of two things; first there will be no future offer of co-operation from the Peoples Party to the Democratic party; second, the nomination of Capt. Cocke will be adhered to, and every honorable means will be used to secure his election. The action of the committee will be made known to the people of the State very promptly, accompanied by an address to the people. We will press Capt. Cocke's canvass in every county in the State."

IOWA REPUBDICANS.

They Meet and Nominate a State Ticket.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 18.—After a protracted and spirited contest the Iowa Republicans to-day nominated as their standard bearer in the coming campaign the Hon. L. M. Shaw, of Crawford county. There were seven candidates in the field, Shaw running third on the first ballot and winning on the third.

The platform reaffirms the declaration of principles announced by the last Republican National Convention, especially those referring to tariff and currency.

The convention also nominated a Lieuenant Governor, a Supreme Court Judge, a Railroad Comptroller and a Superintendent of Instruction.

SHERMAN ANSWERS JAPAN.

RIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES TO ANNEX HAWAII IS REITERATED.

The Tokio Government is Assured, However, That Her Interests Will be Guarded—Legislation Pleased at Letter's Friendly Spirit.

Secretary Sherman has submitted to the Japanese Government an answer to Japan's late note relating to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The answer was delivered to Mr. Hoshi, the Japanese Minister, last Saturday. It is in reply to the Japanese note of July 10, which up to that time had not been acknowledged.

Mr. Sherman's note is marked by friendly expression toward Japan, which gives special satisfaction, in view of the somewhat strained relations resulting from the previous correspondence. Two features are brought out by the answer.

It reiterates the position heretofore taken by the Secretary of State as to the right and propriety of annexing Hawaii to the United States. With this, however, is coupled an assurance that the interests of Japan in Hawaii will be fully safeguarded. It also expresses satisfaction at the plan of arbitration between Japan and Hawaii on the question of Japanese immigration to Hawaii.

The answer is largely an elaboration of Mr. Sherman's former letter, and the policies expressed in no way differ from those provisionally laid down by him.

Minister Hoshi has cabled the substance of the answer to the Tokio government, and the full text of the answer has been forwarded. It will not reach Japan until September 7, and no action may be taken until the text is before the Japanese foreign office. The Japanese Legation is reticent over the dispatch, although there is no effort to conceal the satisfaction felt over the friendly spirit displayed throughout Mr. Sherman's answer. The attention of the Tokio government has been particularly directed toward these expressions of good will.

Harvey Deberry, colored, was hanged at Memphis last week. His crime was attempted rape on a seventeenteen-year-old girl. This is the first legal hanging for this crime in Tennessee.

THE SCHOOL LAW IS NOT DEAD.

LOCAL TAXATION IS AND WILL BE THE SURE MEANS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Superintendent Mebane Makes Some Pertinent Remarks—Men Who Misled The People—And Some Who Worked For The People—"We Are Coming Again."

THE CAUCASIAN recently had a talk with Hon. C. H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction, concerning the recent election on local taxation for schools, from which the following was noted down:

What is your plan for the future in regard to the local taxation movement?

"While I was greatly disappointed at the result of the election, August 10th, still I shall continue to use all of my energies and best efforts for the measure, because I am confident that local taxation is the only hope for the masses of our people to receive a practical education."

Do you think we can judge the interest our people have in education by the result of the election?

"I sincerely hope not. I have received numerous letters recently stating that the people did not understand the measure and that the result would have been very different, if they had been enlightened on the subject. I am very sorry to say that what information the people did have in many counties was misleading and a misrepresentation of the measure. It is a sad state of affairs when men will sacrifice the future manhood and womanhood of our poor boys and girls for political purposes, and I am confident this was done in many instances. Our leading men in the various political parties have not done their duty. These leaders could have attracted large audiences wherever they would have gone. Why did they not go? Why was not their voices heard in the interest of our poor boys and girls? Why was this the greatest opportunity ever given to these men to do some patriotic work for our State neglected? Were these men afraid the measure would be a popular one? Can it be that because there was no office and no compensation in this movement that these men are silent. I had numerous calls for men and for money during the campaign that I could not meet because I had neither the men or the money. Will it be thus next summer when the political campaign comes on? "I will answer that question: No, it will not be thus; but every nook and corner of the State will be filled with patriots(?) exerting themselves in the interest of the dear people."

Are you not afraid you will injure your popularity to work for a measure so unpopular?

"I may lose some very warm friends on account of advocating this measure, and will be sorry to do so; but the question is not one of popularity but a question of schools for our children. My official acts will show that I have not sought popularity of any man or set of men, but have endeavored to do the best I could in the interest of the public schools. I have done my best to secure school men for the school offices and have succeeded in some counties and in others have failed. When the public schools are in the hands of politicians, the best interest of the children will surely suffer. I have lost my popularity already with certain politicians because I would not listen to some of their manipulations."

Have you no word of commendation for those who aided you during the campaign?

"I certainly have. Such men as Drs McIvers and Alderman, J. W. Bailey, Prof. Claxton and others did some heroic work. These men may not receive much praise just now for what they have done, but the time will come when they will be honored by a grateful people. I heard Maj. Robbins say once that 'the South was not whipped by the North, but we just wore ourselves out whipping the North.' It is thus with the friends of local taxation; we are somewhat wearied at whipping the opposition to local taxation, but we are coming again. I hope the next Legislature will remove certain objections to the law as it now exists. The words "for schools" and "against schools" seemed to be very objectionable to certain people. I would suggest that we have "for local taxation" and "against local taxation." Again, objection has been raised to the measure because the State gives of the public fund to encourage the measure. This objection might be removed and the question put upon its own merits.

$130,000 OF KLONDIKE GOLD.

Edward Thorpe Says he Has Cleared up That Much in Eight Weeks.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 18.—The steamer Alki arrived this morning from Dyea, Alaska. This afternoon Willis Thorpe was handed a letter by a man who came down on the Alki from Dyea. It was written by Edward Thorpe and came overland saying that he had cleared $130,000 in the Klondike in eight weeks and was coming home on the steamer Portland which is due in Seattle on August 26.

Thorpe left Seattle one year ago, having gone north with a drove of cattle.

The Alki brings news that a few miners have crossed the divide. Several hundred men will winter at Dyea and go down the Yukon in the spring. The Alki leaves again to-morrow for the north.

HOW ARMOR PLATE IS MADE.

Government Investigators at the Bethlehem Plant Shown Every Consideration.

BETHLEHEM Pa., Aug 18.—Nearly eight hours were spent by Commodore Howell and the armor plate board investigating committee at the Bethlehem Iron Company's plant. In addition to witnessing the casting of a large ingot and the bending of a sixteen-inch turret plate for the Kearsarge, the visitors saw the placing of a big ingot in the furnace for heating preparatory to being forged.

Every attention was given the committee and the members are assisted in every possible way in their efforts to obtain information upon which to base a report to the Secretary of the Navy as to the advisability of the government erecting its own plant for the manufacture of armor plate.

You cannot say that you have tried everything for rheumatism, until you have taken Ayer's Pills. Hundreds have been cured of this complaint by the use of these Pills alone. They were admitted on exhibition at the World's Fair as a standard cathartic.

FROM A VIRGINIA POPULIST.

An Interesting Letter in Which We Find Good Common Sense—The Selfishness of the Old Parties—Should Not Compromise Principles—But Concentrate All Our Forces for Good Government.

The following interesting letter was sent us by a Virginia Populist. He is an earnest reader of Reform literature and derives much pleasure and wisdom from it. He also commends THE CAUCASIAN and welcomes its weekly visit. Read this letter carefully:

For The Caucasian.

BERRYVILLE, VA., Aug. 21, 1897.—In your issue of the 17th of June last, I read with much pleasure, the extract taken from Hon. Ignatius Donnelly's paper, regarding the course to be taken by the Peoples party to insure success. The advice in my judgment was excellent, and should, if we desire to succeed, be taken by the party. If we desire cooperation, (not fusion) let us have a powerful, active, thoroughly organized (not scattered fragments) political party. What a difference would have been seen in all of the work attempted. In my State, the effect has been disastrous, which is no doubt the same everywhere; and the cause of justice, suffered. Very lately our party held a convention, only putting one candidate up, the Lieutenant Governor, presuming the Democrats, who held their convention afterwards, would only nominate the candidates for Governor and Attorney-General, especially as free silver was the battle cry. But, Oh, No! Selfishness stood in the way, and we were given no recognition, and thus the cause of free silver was forgotten, and its strength lessoned. If this is not sufficient to open our eyes, nothing will, as the motives are not that I love the cause less, but our own game more. They only desire the extinction of the Populist party. After this will any good Populist advocate "fusion" longer. Some of our own members, attracted, no doubt, by the spoils of office, are leaving the party (I trust only a few) and going back to the same dirty fold, which offers inducements of present success, forgetting that men who vote for a bad party, hoping thereby to obtain or retain a job, show to the world, that they love their job more than they love their country. What are we fighting for Party or Principle? It is time to weed out the sheep from the goats. I am sick of the word practical politics. It means dishonor. We now see a breach of unity among our brethren, which will not conduce to a successful campaign, any where. No man should compromise his political principles any more than his religious belief. Will not all of our friends heal this schism, if we are desirous of success.

The desire of our enemies is the issue of bank paper, as the basis of business. This insures the speculative clique managers of the banks, whatever they might will, by expanding and contracting their issues. They can raise and depress prices, thus the fruits of the toil of the many, will be gathered into the hands of the few. There are many other reasons why we should not compromise principles so sacred to the cause of good government for the people, but this is sufficient to keep alive, all the fire and resolution of our nations.

Permit me to call to your attention again the splendid work of the American, published in Philadelphia by Mr. Wharton Barker. It should be in the hands of every true Populist, and mentioned enthusiastically in every paper of that party. I owe much pleasure and profit to its columns. Allow me also to commend your columns to our party as one well calculated to do good, and is welcomed weekly by my friends, who are interested in the party. I will now close my letter with a few lines taken from another paper, and which, I am sure, will feelingly appeal to all of our friends.

Over the grave of each martyred old hero,
Who gave up his life there, that we might be free,
Drop tears of shame, in the knowledge we go
Cringing like slaves to the powers that be,
Cringing like slaves to monopoly's power
Power backed up by the Plutocrat's gold;
Downward we go with each miserable hour,
Hugging the shame of our liberties sold.

Spirits of Washington, Jefferson and Perry,
Lincoln, McClellan, Hancock and Paine;
If you can see us, your brave souls must worry
To see Freedom sold for the dirt of mere gain.
Almighty God, whose eye is all-seeing,
Help us again this dear Freedom restore;
God of our Nation, who gave us our being,
Help us snatch Freedom from Traitors once more!

Hark, at my door some poor child is crying;
"Give me a crust, my hunger to lay;
Father is idle; industry is dying;
Gold is the God they must worship to-day."
Lower the flag boys; 'tis no longer "Old Glory,"
Leave it at half mast; our hearts have grown cold.
Oh, may these few lines that tell our sad story,
Burn in your memory the truths I have told.

With my kindes wishes,

I. R. C. LEWIS.

CRIBS PILED WITIH CORN.

Nebraska's Corn Crop May Reach 400,000,000 If Good Weather Continues.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Officials of the Burlington Road says that with good weather for ten days the corn crop of Nebraska will aggregate 250,000,000 bushels, and that if good weather continues until the middle of September the yield will be more nearly 400,000,000 bushels.

Nearly every crib at railroad stations, it is said, is filled with last year's corn.

The wheat crop of the State is estimated at 400,000,000.

MEETING OF ALLIANCEMEN.

AT THE A. AND M. COLLEGE—GOVERNOR RUSSELL AND OTHERS MAKE ADDRESSES.

One Governor Who will Talk to Alliancemen—Another Governor Who Would Not Let Alliancemen into the Governor's Mansion.

About two hundred members of the Farmers Alliance, of Wake county, assembled at the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts on Friday of last week to enjoy a pic-nic and re-union. The day proved to be one of pleasure and evidently of profit.

A dinner of barbecue, home prepared meats of all kinds, fruits, etc., was spread at noon and had vanished about an hour later.

Then came speaking. President Holliday, of the College, welcomed the the visitors in a few felicitous and happy remarks, following him came the speakers of the day, who were Gov. Russell, Dr Cyrus Thompson and J. W. Mewborne.

Mr. Joseph J. Rogers, who was master of ceremonies for the day, kept things in motion, and when the people present assembled in the College audidience hall, put Dr. Thompson forward to present Gov. Russell.

Dr. Thompson made a telling and appreciated point concerning the "manners" of some Governors—and one in particular. He said the Alliance had made one Governor of North Carolina, but after mounting to that high office he forgot or ignored the power that put him there. In short, Dr. Thompson plainly and bluntly said that Elias Carr, who was made Governor by the Alliance, so far forget himself and his duty as to actually refuse to receive as callers or visitors the delegates to the National Alliance meeting which was held in Raleigh in 1895. The Doctor did not mention Carr's name, but everybody understood him. He then went on to say that he was then going to do something that no man in North Carolina had ever before done—that was to present a Governor to an Alliance meeting, and that this Governor would be the first one that had ever addressed such a meeting in North Carolina. I don't know exactly how much we had to do with making him Governor, but I do know that down deep in his heart there is a throbbing in sympathy with the people and the principles for which the Alliance stands."

Here Dr. Thompson read the resolution passed by the State Alliance, at its recent meeting, endorsing Governor Russell in his position on the railroad lease question.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL'S SPEECH.

Governor Russell spoke for more than hour. His speech is not given here in full, but the extracts from it will show the tenor and character. He said:

My friends, Dr. Thompson, by what he has said has compelled me to say something about myself. I don't like to do this, but I am bound to do it now. I know that somebody is thinking, after hearing him, that Thompson and Russell and all on the ground are getting up some scheme to boom Russell. Now some fellow thinks about like this: "Russell is after our votes and Russell is after going to the Senate and getting Butler's place, and he is after something more than he has got." Now, if you think that, you are badly off. I am not a candidate for any office in this world. I don't know but what I had rather be president of my rice plantation than to be President of the United States. I am satisfied with the honors conferred upon, and I would not loose one moment of my sleep or suffer one pang of pain if I could read the irrevocable decree that I should never hold another office. I am satisfied to serve the people of North Carolina, whose destinies, in a measure, have been entrusted to me, and then retire to my home on the Cape Fear and there commune with the God of Nature as I look upon its turbid waters as they roll to the sea.

And you are mistaken, my friends, whover you may be in this crowd, when you think I am talking for my own advantage. I am not; and I will serve that notice upon you. That is, I am here in this office as Governor of North Carolina for that time, and as long as I am here I will, without regard to party, Democrat, Republican or Populist, stand by the men who plough the fields and pay the taxes.

VALUE OF ORGANIZATION.

You can do nothing without organization for everything else except the farmers is organized. It would be dangerous to undertake to tell of the power of these organizations. If I were to tell you the full truth about them, I do not think you would appreciate it, and I don't know whether you would believe it all or not. It would look incredible to you. It is dangerous to tell the truth. But look at this as showing the power of organized wealth. When I made that speech last January to the Legislature, taking the side of the people against organized power, in favor of your right to govern your country or State in all that pertains to your interest—when I made that speech to your Legislature, 90 per cent. of the Representatives were on my side—90 per cent. agreed with what I said, but in less than thirty days after, organized wealth, the money power, got after them and when they came to vote, 55 per cent. were against you and me. If the vote had been taken on that first day—the measures that were advocated on the side of the people and against corporate power and organized wealth—if the vote had been taken then, they would have passed.

The corporations got together, or nearly together. They sent their orders out for lobbyists to come here—brought them here on free passes—paid these lobbyists to work this member and that one—promised them pie as big as this—worked on them for forty days. They tickled them—persuaded them with "persuaders," until when they came to a vote less than one-half of them stood by the people that sent them there, and you were helpless.

WHAT DO YOU AMOUNT TO?

Did you ever think of it? What do you amount to anyhow? Some falsifier, of course, will say, and some really think, that we are talking this and doing this because we think that we have got the majority of the people on that side and we have the votes and the numbers and we can hold power. If I wanted ease and comfort and the luxuries of life and enjoyment of power, I would stand with the men who have the power—the corporations of the country. That is where the power is. Do you suppose that we are such fools as not to know this? You think you have numbers, but what would numbers amount to unless you have organization?

Here is a man in Raleigh who wants to control the Legislature for the corporations. What does he do? He taps a bell, speaks to men in the remotest corner of the State. "Come here; the conductor brings you free." Up comes the lobbist, sent here on free passes—

[Continued on 3d page]

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NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE.

In another column, on third page will be found copies of two letters which Governor Russell has to-day mailed to Maj. J. W. Wilson, Chairman of the Railroad Commission and to S. Otho Wilson, a member of the Commission, serving notice upon them to answer the allegations which he sets forth and to show cause (if they can) by or before Sept. 1st, why they are not "disqualified to act" under the statute.

The statute creating the Railroad Commission makes it the duty of the Governor to suspend any of the Commissioners from office who "shall have any interest in any way" in such company or "shall become disqualified to act." This provision is similar to the power of removal of Federal officials by the President, except that there is the additional safeguard that the Governor's suspension is subject to approval by the next General Assembly and his appointee in any event only holds till the General Assembly approves or disapproves his action. In the former case it elects a new Commissioner, in the latter it reinstate the old one.

The object of this provision is to insure the impartiality of the Commissioners, who are liable to every influence which the experienced, adroit and unscrupulous manipulators of the corporations can bring to bear upon them. It has been stated in the press, and so far has not been denied, that two of the Railroad Commissioners, Maj. J. W. Wilson and S. Otho Wilson, constituting a majority, are interested in a railroad eating house at Round Knob, together with Col. A. B. Andrews who holds an interest in said property. To establish this eating house, in which the majority of the Commission are interested, the eating houses formerly existing at Hickory and at Asheville were both ruthlessly suppressed and the schedule arranged for the trains, "agwine and acoming" to stop at the Railroad Commissioners' eating house at Round Knob.

The railroads are in receipt of enormous passenger and freight rates in this State which have not been reduced with the enhanced value of money, so that it results that the net income of the railroads in this State for some time past has been over fifteen per cent. on the sworn value of their property, and the excess of their earnings, over and above a reasonable interest on that value, has been $2,300,000 annually. This illegal excess collected by the railroads is more than double the amount of our State and school tax. There has been a well defined demand by the public, that this immense excess of $2,300,000 be taken from our shoulders. The Railroad Commission have the power, and it was their duty to do this. For years, they have failed to do so.

Public sentiment appealed to the last Legislature and the measure was defeated only by one vote in each House, and many members voting against it alleges that they would have voted otherwise but for their understanding that the Commission would itself reduce rates. Since the Legislature adjourned, the Commissioners have set their faces like flint against any reduction of the burdens placed upon the public by the railroads. In such circumstances, it is of the highest importance, and the sacred duty of the Governor to see that the Commissioners are absolutely unbiased and able to do justice to the public. But the facts brought out to the public, and so far uncontradicted, not only show that two other eating houses were suppressed so as to give the Round Knob Hotel the monopoly of the business, but it is easy to see that if the Railroad Commission shall cut down the exorbitant railroad rates, the "Southern" can cut down the receipts of the Round Knob Hotel to nothing by letting its trains stop elsewhere for meals, for no one lives at Round Knob and there is not another house there, and hence there is no patronage except what the railroad voluntarily gives it. Furthermore the hotel itself is on the railroad right of way and can be taken at any time by the company unless the owners have "an interest in some way" with the company by contract, express or implied. Certainly, Railroad Commissioners who place themselves in such relations with the companies are disqualified to act.

There are also statements of other obligations. These two commissioners have placed themselves under the railroads (whose rates they should have been untrammelled in fixing) as not only by riding on free passes themselves but by soliciting and using free passes for members of their families, by having their freight hauled either free or at reduced rates, and one of the Commissioners by having his son (a minor) employed by the company, and promoted out of his order over the heads of others. These and other allegations, if true, render them unfit to act impartially in matters of so great importance to the public, and the Governor has discharged his sworn duty in giving them notice to show cause why they should not be suspended from office "as disqualified to act.

The Governor has dealt right and the investigation should be thorough and the entire facts bearing on the subject should be brought out and laid before the public and action taken in accordance therewith.

To write this editorial is the most painful duty that this writer has ever been called upon to perform. But our first duty is to truth and to the people. And this is a duty that we will ever discharge no matter whom it hurts or whom it pleases.

OVERSEERS.

Before the war the large slave owners had overseers to manage their human live stock. They were far more oppressive and tyrannical than the owners, who in truth were usually kind and humane. And of all irresponsible and tyrannical beings, the overseer of a non-resident proprietor was the worst. He cared little for the real interests of the owner. He exercised his power to the utmost and sought to commend himself to the absent owner by large returns, collected at the end of a lash out of his helpless and overdriven laborers.

Of late years, by methods which will not bear describing, the railroads of this State built by the taxes and subscriptions of the people, have passed at the expense of a small part of their cost into the hands of bankers living at great centres, Rothschilds, Pierpont Morgan and the like. They know nothing of the property and never visit it. They derive from it an income, by their reports, of 15 per cent a year on the real value and which is from 30 to 200 per cent on what they bought up the properties for. For instance, the entire Western North Carolina Railroad with its hundreds of miles was bought for $600,000, and immediately it was bonded and stocked for $75,557 per mile (see Railroad Commission report, 1896, at page 246) and the "human live stock" on each side of that railroad is taxed, by freight and passenger fares, high enough to pay the interest on that sum.

To manage these "properties"—for no railroad magnate nor railroad overseer will ever condescend to use less than the plural "properties" in speaking of the railroad and the people appurtenant whom they can tax—the non-resident banker owners thereof appoint overseers, as "befo de wah" whom they call presidents, vice-presidents, general grand this and general grand that, but when you come down to the fact it is the same old time overseer. Their vocation is not to superintend the operation of the railroads, for that is done by practical working men who get small salaries, but these "overseers" are to oversee the people. They manage and manipulate political conventions, they run legislatures, governors, judges and newspapers. They watch for and suppress all indications of independence among the people. They bully some leaders and buy others. They use free passes liberally. It is a cheap purchase for them as those who pay for their own riding pay enough more to pay the fare of those who ride free. In return for this, these "overseers" are paid high salaries—from $50,000 a year down to $10,000 a year—out of our pockets—besides free passes for their relatives and "friends," and big palace cars, with servants secretaries and lawyers to wait on them. The people "pay the freight."

These overseers, like those of old time, are more exacting, and unrelenting, in keeping up the high rates and fares than the owners would be. They fear that if the income from the "properties" should diminish, the high wages and big perquisites of the overseers might be reduced.

Thus the people are "overseered" and their conventions and their chosen servants are manipulated that no part of "our tale of brick shall be in aught diminished."

People, thus you are governed, and not by yourselves. Was it worth while to make the revolution of 1776 if we are to thus live under the rule of the overseers of the British bankers?

If the Railroad Commission had done its duty the people would to-day be riding at 2 cents a mile, and would have a similar reduction of freight rates. This would be a saving of $2,300,000 to the people of this State each year. This is more than double the whole State tax paid by the people, including school taxes. There is no greater reform that the people need.

THE "OVERSEER" AND HIS "HELP."

Question. Who is the modern political overseer in North Carolina?

Answer. Col. A. B. Andrews.

Ques. For whom is Col. Andrews an overseer?

Ans. For J. Pierpont Morgan and the Rothschilds in London who own the Southern Railroad.

Ques. What help does Col. Andrews employ to help him as overseer in North Carolina?

Ans. The monopoly newspapers and the machine politicians of both of the old parties.

Ques. What has this overseer of the goldbugs and monopolies ordered his "help" in North Carolina to do?

Ans. To try to side track certain great questions that vitally effect the welfare of the people.

Ques. What are these great economic questions that this overseer and his backers in Lombard and Wall Street want side-tracked?

Ans. The 99 year midnight railroad lease; the reduction of freight and passenger rates; the fight against the free pass iniquity; the stopping of gold notes and mortgages in North Carolina; and above all the proposition to prevent foreign corporations (like the Southern Railroad, Western Union Telegraph Co., and the Express Co's.) from removing their cases to Federal courts where they own the judges.

Ques. Why does this overseer want these questions side-tracked in the next campaign?

Ans. Because he and his backers in London and New York know that the people are now much aroused on these great questions, and that they mean millions of dollars to the people of this State and therefore that if these are the issues in the next campaign that the people, irrespective of party, will rise in their majesty and elect a legislature that will right these wrongs; that will enact these reforms into law and do justice to all sides.

Ques. How can questions of such overshadowing importance to the prosperity of the people be side-tracked?

Ans. They see but one hope, and that is to begin now to sow the seeds of race prejudice and try to revive the "nigger" as an issue. They think that if they can get the people frightened about the negro that they can capture the next legislature while the attention of the people is turned to look at the "nigger scare crow" The pickpocket always takes with him a confederate, whose business is by some trick to call the attention of the unsuspecting victim in a different direction while the thief robs his pockets of his watch and money.

This is the game of the overseer and his "help"—his confederates. The "negro racket" is their only hope to succeed.

Ques. Will the overseer's scheme succeed?

Ans. No. No pickpocket ever succeeded when his victim was warned of the scheme. No pickpocket can succeed unless his confederates can fool the victim with a trick to call his attention to one side. This makes it just as important to watch the confederates as it does the pickpocket himhimself.

Ques. Then who are the "confederates" in this political bunco game—who are the "help" of this political overseer?

Ans. He has a great deal of "help" employed in the Republican party, but there is not much for his Republican help to do just now, for he has pretty good control of that party. It is his "help" in the Democratic party who is just now very active. It is now absolutely essential for the overseer to capture that party before the next legislature. Therefore the people must just now watch especially his Democratic "help."

Ques. Then who is this Democratic "help?"

Ans. 1st. Every machine politician and newspaper who howled for Bryan in the last campaign, but who at heart wanted McKinley elected. Every politician and newspaper of the old Ransom machine in the State.

2d. Certain men and newspapers who would prefer to be on the side of the people but who have been captured or muzzled within the last few months by various cunning methods.

Ques. Is there a newspaper of the first-class in this State?

Ans. Yes. The Charlotte Observer. The people will remember how that monopoly and gold paper pretended to be for Bryan in the last campaign. At heart it wanted McKinley to carry the State and be elected President, but it did not have the courage to say so. But in a cowardly manner it tried to defeat Bryan by advising Democrats not to support the joint electoral ticket. It knew that if Democrats scratched the Populist electors that it would irritate Populists into scratching Democratic electors and that by this cunning trick, that enough votes might be wasted to give the State and the Presidency to McKinley, the candidate of Hanna, Andrews and all the trusts and monopolies. That paper helped the overseer and the Rothschilds in the last campaign and it is helping them now. That paper knows that if it can get the people frightened enough about the "nigger," to forget the great economic reforms for which Bryan stands, that the monopolies will capture the next Legislature in this and other States and that then it will be an easy matter to turn down Bryan in 1900 and nominate some man like Whitney, Hill or Cleveland.

Ques. Is there any paper in the State of the 2nd class?

Ans. Yes. One of them is the News and Observer. That paper stood square up by Bryan and the people during the last campaign and during the great fight in the last Legislature. It fought squarely and boldly for the great reforms mentioned above, but suddenly its patriotic voice has been hushed. Its tune has been changed. The Rothschild's overseer is now making it say just what he wants said. That paper has given up the fight for these great reforms and it is now shaking vigorously the "nigger scarecrow."

Ques. How did the overseer manage to get this paper enlisted as a part of his "help"?

Ans. He got the Ransom machine politicians and certain other persons who own stock in the paper (enough to make a majority of the stock) to see or write letters to the editor and tell him that he must not have so much to say about the 99 year lease, the reduction of freight and passenger rates, free passes, gold notes and mortgages, and foreign corporations running to the Federal courts etc. They told him that it was to the interest of the "dear party" to stop talking for these reforms and to have "harmony"—to get the gold Democrats and silver Democrats, the railroad Democrats and the anti-railroad Democrats, the McKinley Democrats and the Bryan Democrats together. They told him he must work for this, or he would be put out and another editor put in charge.

Ques. But did not the editor of the News and Observer call their attention to the fact that his paper had spoken out and boldly for these great reforms, that if he now attempted to go back on these reforms and betray the people that the paper would lose all of its subscribers and influence?

Ans. Yes, but they showed him how it was not necessary for him to change his position on these great reform questions. All that he was expected to do, was to each day and each week to say less about them or as little as he could without arousing suspicion, but in the meantime to go to work to publishing and magnifying rape cases and charging them up to the Peoples Party, and doing any and everything possible to re-sow race prejudice, to draw the attention of the people from the scheme of the overseer and his Rothschilds backers. They showed him how he could do this and never let the people suspect that it was done to give the monopolies, the organized pickpockets, a chance to rob the people while their attention was called off in a different direction.

It may be that they have fooled the editor of the News and Observer, or it may be that he is a party to the scheme. We will soon see. Let the people be on their guard. This black, deep laid scheme to fool and rob the people has already been planned and is now being worked. They have commenced nearly a year a head. If they succeed in betraying the State into the hands of the Rothschild's overseer in 1898, then they will knife Bryan in 1900.

Ques. Will they succeed?

Ans. No. The people are aroused, the people are thinking. They will expose and crush the scheme.

WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS.

If you are not a regular subscriber, then this copy of THE CAUCASIAN goes to you this week with our compliments. If you like this issue, then we will be glad to visit you regularly each week. But before you decide, let us make one request, that you read every line in this paper. After you have done this, if you like it, then we want you for a subscriber, if not, no harm is done. Address,

THE CAUCASIAN
Raleigh, N. C.

A CARD.

For some time past I have been forced to devote practically my whole time to my Congressional duties, and to the management of the national campaign of the Populist Party. Therefore, I have not been able to give THE CAUCASIAN the attention that I desired. We are now nearing one of the most important campaigns ever seen in the State. The questions to be settled and the issues at stake are of the greatest importance to the future welfare of our people. Therefore, I shall take the time to give the editorial colums of THE CAUCASIAN my personal attention. I believe that a majority of the voters of the State, will, when they know the facts, sustain, in the next campaign, the reforms for which we will contend. But it is absolutely necessary for THE CAUCASIAN and other reform papers to be put into the hands of the voters of the State to make victory certain. Therefore I wish to call upon every subscriber of THE CAUCASIAN and every friend of the reforms for which the forty Populist members of the legislature stood with unflinching courage in the last legislature to at once exert themselves to put THE CAUCASIAN or some good Populist paper into every household in the State if possible. Yours for the right and in the fight,

MARION BUTLER.

AN IDEA WORTH CONSIDERING.

In another column will be found a letter from Mr. John A. Sims, chief clerk of the auditor's office, in reply to a criticism of the News and Observer. Read it, it speaks for itself. The very timely suggestions made by Mr. Sims for improving the jury system, would be worth trying, even if it resulted in one particular improvement. It is this, many a man is dragged before court on a false charge made against him in the grand jury. The court promptly dismisses the case for want of sufficient evidence, and often for want of any evidence that can be produced in court. This is not only an expense, but the great evil is the charge done to a man's character. There is now a chance and a temptation to a man's enemies to make false charges and statements to a grand jury to get that body to bring in a bill of indictment. Then for the remainder of that man's life, (though he be innocent) his enemies damage him by circulating the statement that he was at one time indicted by the grand jury. There is meat in Mr. Sims' suggestions.

SILVER AND DOLLAR WHEAT.

Why has wheat gone to a dollar a bushel? Because our competitors in India, Argentine and other silver using countries have failed to make a crop this year. They have a complete failure of crops—a famine. If they had made a good crop this year then our American wheat farmers would have sold wheat this year cheaper than ever before. The silver using countries have a hundred per cent advantage over the farmer in a gold standard country. There is no hope for us to get a good price except when the silver countries fail to make a crop—that is, as long as we stay on the gold standard. Give the American farmer the free and unlimited coinage of silver and he will get a good price for wheat every year. He will get a good price even when India makes a good crop. Let the goldbugs answer this if they can.

BARKER, HARVEY AND BRYAN.

In this issue of THE CAUCASIAN will be found a short editorial from the Philadelphia American which gives the truth about the political situation in Ohio and Virginia in a nut shell. Hon. Wharton Barker, the editor of the American is one of the ablest opponents of the gold standard and monopoly rule in America.

The attention of the Wilmington Messenger and the other machine and monopoly organs in this State is respectfully called to this editorial. These papers have in the past copied a great deal from Mr. Barker's paper and praised his ability and patriotism. When they find that Mr. Barker is too honest and earnest to advocate a reform only when it will help a certain party and then to desert the reform and betray the people when the party bosses and monopolies give their orders, then they will stop praising Mr. Barker and call him a demagogue. Mr. Barker does not believe that either one of the old parties can be trusted to fight to a finish for these great reforms and restore prosperity and he has the courage and the honesty to say so.

These same monopoly papers in this State at one time praised "Coin" Harvey the author of "Coin's Financial School" and advertised his book. But when they learned that he was sincere and honest enough to put principles and the welfare of the people above party, that he was honest and sincere enough to tell the people that neither one of the old parties could be trusted when party was on one side and the welfare of the people was on the other, then they dropped Mr. Harvey and stopped advertising his great book.

If the people would not be again betrayed, if they want relief and good government, they must heed and follow men like Barker, Harvey and Bryan. Beware of machine politics and newspapers owned by monopolies.

Beware of any man or newspaper that puts party above truth and the welfare of the country.

Who are the masters of the Federal courts? When they issue an injunction upon the orders of the trusts and monopolies, they obey their masters.

THE ONLY WAY TO IMPROVE THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The recent election on taxation for schools was a success if it had the effect only to provoke discussion and direct the public mind to the educational status of our people. A sufficient number of townships in the State were carried "For Schools" to test the practicability of local taxation, and the friends of education should not be discouraged because the measure did not receive more general adoption.

The people believe in low taxes and are slow to vote any increase for any purpose without the strongest reasons for doing so, and on account of the short time for discussion of the measure and the disparaging attitude of the politicians and partisan press of the State, the people were confused rather than enlightened upon the bill and refused to accept what they did not understand, especially as it meant more taxes. The fault is not with the people, they deserve no censure. The fault lies with the designing politicians of the State and inconsistent newspaper editors who, in order to pander to public opinion, rather than trying to shape it, reversed their position on popular education and labored by indirection and falsehood to defeat a measure they have pretended to advocate.

Universal education has never been a political question. Its advocates are not confined within the limits of any one political party. Intelligence is a condition precedent to good citizenship, which carries with it a proper regard for the sanctity of the ballot and the power to use it for the good of the people. No political party or set of politicians will dare openly to oppose public education, for to do so would mean their quick and utter dissolution and undoing. Let all the political parties, let both Church and State, the secular and religious newspapers, and the friends of education everywhere, come together in one strong and united effort for the removal of the shame and humiliation now upon North Carolina—a reproach which will remain so long as those long dark lines at the bottom of the table of illiteracy show that 38 per cent. of her population cannot read or write.

Education for the masses is not a matter of sentiment, but a question of business. Our State is probably more varied in climate and soil than any other State in the Union. We have more varieties of woods and minerals than any other State. Nature has been more than generous to us. We are rich in undeveloped raw material, but all these and a thousand fold more of rich hidden treasures and undeveloped resources do not make a State. The bounties of nature were here when our great commonwealth was a wilderness. A State, then, is composed not of lands and hidden wealth, but of people; and a State is esteemed according to the manhood, virtue and intelligence of her people.

North Carolina's chief source of power, wealth and greatness lies dormant in the young manhood and womanhood of the State, and a failure on our part to provide suitable means of education for the boys and girls of our State is not only a shameful neglect of duty but makes us guilty of a crime.

Our people must have better public schools. The only way to have better public schools is by local taxation. It must come. The fight has only just begun. The politician who would condemn the children of the State to continued ignorance for party advantage is an enemy of the State. He must be exposed and his power for harm broken.

TOO SOON.

The Southern railroad runs a train, leaving Raleigh at 2 o'clock a. m. and getting to Greensboro, 80 miles away, six or seven hours later, including a stop of one hour at Durham, to while away the time. The Seaboard Air Line has a train, getting to Raleigh 20 minutes after 2 o'clock, and as this misconnection inconvenienced the traveling public and their petition to the "Southern" to let its train leave 20 minutes later, were treated with the usual contempt by the officials of that road. Application was made to the Railroad Commission to compel this accommodation as it had ample power to do. The demand was reasonable and the Railroad Commission made the order.

In our last issue, we congratulated the public that the Railroad Commission had at last shown some little courage. We were too previous.

When the order was made, Col. A. B. Andrews, vice-President etc., who is Pierport Morgan's & Rothchilds' overseer for North Carolina, was not in Raleigh. On his return, he walked into the room of the Railroad Commission and told them that he would have none of that, to repeal that order. He did not have the overseer's traditional bull-whip around his burly form, but none the less he was understood and obeyed. The Commissioners meekly, and even with alacrity repealed the order, and the traveling public again lie over at Raleigh. A year ago, these Commissioners reduced passenger rates a pitiful ¼ cent per mile, but they promptly took it back when Morgan's overseer told them they must.

Now why did Andrews object to an order for the train to leave Raleigh 20 minutes later, when it had 6 or 7 hours to idle away in going 80 miles and lay over an hour besides in Durham to kill time. Was it wantonness or "pure cussedness"? Not exactly. But he had been running North Carolina, its governors and politics for too many years, and he did not now propose to let any little Railroad Commission give him orders. He was the big overseer and they must take their orders from him.

Besides his "system" has a grudge against the Seaboard, and he did not want the latter accommodated.

But the public is horribly inconvenienced by this. Yes, the public—but "the public be d—d" said Mr. Vanderbilt, and all railroad overseers applaud the sentiment.

We were too soon in congratulating the Commission on "having a little courage." We can do so after the Commissioners are made elective by the people—but not till then.

OHIO AND VIRGINIA.

Why There is Not a Co-operation of the Silver Forces in Those States---Where the Blame Lies---Hon. Wharton Barker Puts the Whole Truth in a Nut-shell.

Philadelphia American.]

The Democratic party seems to think a great deal of the policy of fusion when the other party does the fusing, but to see little good in fusion when the Democratic party must give as well take to bring fusion about. It is a fine thing to accomplish fusion with the Populist party, when such fusion amounts to a flat endorsement of the Democratic candidates, by the Populists, but fusion is a bad thing, and not to be thought of, when a prerequisite to the accomplishment of such is the endorsement by the Democrats of a Populist candidate. In short, when the Populists do all the endorsing, fusion is a great thing, but when the Democrats must do some of the endorseing, fusion is not to be thought of.

The Democrats have made this apparent in Ohio and Virginia. In Ohio they ignored the Populists in putting their ticket in the field and then requested the Populists to fuse by swallowing the Democratic ticket as a whole. They did not do so. In Virginia the Populists were first in the field, nominating a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor and leaving the other places on the ticket to be named by the Democrats. But the Democrats refused to endorse the Populist candidate, refused to put the Populist nominee on their ticket and nominated a ticket of their own. Thus the Democrats of Virginia rejected fusion because they had to give something for it. "Endorse our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor," said the Populists to the Democrats, "and we will endorse the candidates of your selection for Governor and all other places." But the Democrats evinced no taste for that kind of fusion. They seem to have taken as their motto, let the other fellow do all the fusing or let there be none. Apparently the success of the Democratic party is dearer than the success of principle.

[The above is respectfully commended to the consideration of the Wilmington Messenger and other machine and monopoly Democratic papers in this State.—ED. THE CAUCASIAN.]

WILL MOVE IN NEW QUARTERS NEXT WEEK.

THE CAUCASIAN expected to move to its new quarters on Martin street two weeks ago, but some hitch with the contractors delayed the finishing of the new building. The building will be ready the latter part of this week. It will be more convenient and desirable than our present quarters. We will be busy all next week moving the office, therefore it will be impossible to get out an issue of the paper next week. THE CAUCASIAN will greet you again the next week on Thursday September 9th. We hope that our friends will have at least 1000 new subscribers for us by that time.

FEDERAL COURTS GROWING DANGEROUS.

In another column will be found an account of the railroads getting an injunction from the Federal Courts to prevent "ticket scalping." For the last two or three years the railroad corporations have had a lobby at Washington trying to pass what is known as the anti scalping bill. At the last session of Congress they made a desperate effort to get the Committee on Interstate Commerce to report this bill, and they came within one vote of succeeding. It seems that the railroads are now determined to use their "friends" the Federal Judges to make a law by injunction, which they have failed with their tremendous lobbies so far to get congress to make. The usurpation of power by the Federal Courts grows more dangerous and alarming each day. It seems that the monopolies and trusts and gold rings own the Federal Courts, or at least enough of the Judges to enable them to appeal to the Court and get done what they desire. Judge Clark is right in saying that these Judges must be elected by the people. In fact, sooner or later the people must hold a constitutional convention and correct this and many other evils which must be corrected before they sap the foundation of our government.

CONSULT THE PEOPLE—LET THEIR WILL RULE.

No matter whether a man favors or opposes the local school tax he cannot fail to appreciate the position of the Peoples Party for having the people consulted as to whether or not they wanted this tax put on them for this purpose. The old party method has been to have the legislature to pass a law putting a tax upon the people whether they favored it or not. One of the principles of the Peoples Party is the Referendum—that is to refer important matters to the people for their approval or disapproval. This means the rule of the people, and this means good and safe government.

Every good citizen can trust a party that is willing to submit important matters to a vote of the people.

The people of no township will ever have to pay this special tax until they favor it and want it. Every man, whether he favors it or opposes the school tax, should want to keep in power a party like the Peoples Party that will have his wishes consulted before taking important action.

"A SAMPLE JOB."

See an article under the above head on the first page of THE CAUCASIAN this week. It shows how the last Democratic administration has robbed the State of thousands of dollars for the benefit of certain favorites. It will be seen that $2,300 a year is being paid for the rent of some poor land for a penitentiary farm that is not worth $300 a year rent. This is an iron-clad contract for nine years, which will be a job to the extent of about $18,000 at the expense of the tax-payers of the State. We also understand that one of the penitentiary farms which is equally poor, was rented under a similar deal from ex-Senator Ransom for a very large amount. We will have more to say about these two ugly jobs in the future.

HOW TO KILL TRUSTS.

Are you opposed to trusts? If so then you are opposed to the causes that produce trusts. The great evils—the twin causes that produce trusts are the gold standard and transportation monopoly. There was not a trust in existance before silver was demonetized and the Rothschilds bought up our railroads, combined them into one great monopoly system and destroyed competition. When the people vote to remove these evil causes, then and not till then will they destroy trusts and restore good government and prosperity. The Peoples Party platform offers the only remedy. Bryan can be trusted if he is elected President.

SENATOR BUTLER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Senator Butler will address the people on the issues of the day, "The great reforms needed and how to get them," at the following places:

Clinton, Thursday, September 9th. Other appointments will be published in the next issue.

Read on the first page of this issue the extracts from Goveruor Russell's speech at the Wake county Alliance picnic. It is the utterance of a bold, brave man. The people are to be congratulated upon having another governor, who, like Zeb Vance, is not under the influence of the corporations and monopolies.

One error was made in publishing President John Graham's address in last issue. He said that "the Seaboard Air Line fears its absorption by the Southern" and not "favors" as the type made him say.

The money changers are again in the temple. Let the preachers and the college professors help to drive them out.

Are the rights of capital superior to the rights of man? The Federal courts by every injunction answer "Yes."

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one or two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the cheif cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for the purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty hours; a sediment or setting indicates kidney trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention the Caucasian and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

☞ If you are not a subscriber to THE CAUCASIAN you should become one. Subscribe yourself and get your neighbor to subscribe.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

25 FREE Scholarships are now open to young persons wishing to go to school. If you desire an education send for full particulars to T. WHITSETT, Ph. D., Superintendent Whitsett Institute, Whitsett, N. C.

The State Normal and Industrial College,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Offers the young women of the State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education. Annual expenses $90 to $130. Faculty of 25 members. More than 400 regular students. Practice school of 126 pupils for teachers. More than 1,200 matriculates representing every county in the State except three. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers. To secure board in dormitories all free-tuition applications must be made before August 1st. For catalogue and information, address President CHARLES D. McIVER.

Guilford College.

Founded in 1837.

Five large and well arranged brick buildings, besides new gymnasium. Science hall now building. Co-educational. Buildings specially planned for both sexes. Location in healthful Piedmont section. 300 acre Dairy Farm. 3 courses leading to degrees. Also Music, Art and Physical training. Correspondence solicited.
President L. L. HOBBS,
Guilford College, N. C.

NOTICE!

TO SCHOOL COMMITTEES AND TEACHERS.

If you want a first-class teacher for your school, we can place you in correspondence with same. NO CHARGE. If your school needs furniture or any kind of apparatus, we can save you TIME, TROUBLE and MONEY in buying.

☞ We can be of service to first-class teachers.

CHARLES J. PARKER,
Manager Educational Bureau,
Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS

WILL OPEN SEPT. 9TH, 1897.

Thorough academic, scientific and technical courses. Experienced Specialists in every department.

Expenses Per Session, Including Board:
For County Students, - - - $ 93.00
For all Other Students, - - 123.00

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THE UNIVERSITY.

Forty-seven teachers, 413 students (summer school 158), total, 549, board $8 a month, three brief courses, three full courses, law and medical schools and school of pharmacy. Graduate courses open to women, summer school for teachers, scholarships and loans for the needy.

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The EVERETT PIANO.

Has a reputation second to none, and while it is necessary for the dealer to charge more for it than you are asked to pay for many other makes, you get an instrument the extra value of which fully justifies the additional outlay.

If not for sale by local dealers, address,

THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,

CINCINNATI NEW YORK CHICAGO

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., August 26, 1897.

GREETINGS!

Are you a subscriber? If not, THE CAUCASIAN comes to you this week with its best bow, and desires to make your acquaintance. THE CAUCASIAN desires you to examine it. Do you like it? Do you like its editorials? Do you like its paper? Do you like its editorials? It will visit you every week gladly if you will simply order it to do so.

Dr. Richard P. Ellis, one of Raleigh's oldest physicians, and county coroner, was stricken with paralysis last week.

The State Treasurer last week received $26,709.06 from railroads for State taxes. The Atlantic Coast Line paid $19,509.93, the Seaboard Air Line $6,268.28, and the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk $990.85.

After a statement by Col. A. B. Andrews the Railroad Commission rescinds its order requiring the mixed train on the North Carolina Railroad, which leaves here for Greensboro at 8 a. m. to wait until 2:30 so as to connect with the Seaboard vestibuled trains, Col. Andrews says the schedule is now too fast.

Over a Million Increase.

The Board of Equalization completed its work so far as returns have been made by the sheriffs, and Secretary Fagan was ordered to notify each county of the increase or decrease in valuation of its property.

It is estimated that the total valuation of the property of North Carolina has been increased between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 by the Board.

Important to Teachers.

Teachers will be pleased to learn that the Department of Pedagogy at the University of North Carolina will offer courses by correspondence during the coming session. The instruction will include all departments of school work and a syllabus of course of lectures will be furnished teachers applying to C. W. Toms, Professor of Pedagogy, Chapel Hill, N. C.

No Fight.

The local druggist association had a meeting last Saturday. The new ordinance adopted by the board of aldermen prohibiting the sale of ice drinks, cigars, and other articles usually dispensed in drug stores on Sunday, was a subject of discussion. The association will not antagonize the ordinance adopted by the board, by a fight in courts or otherwise. This was the sentiment of those attending the meeting yesterday.

Attention, School Committeemen.

SUPERVISOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Wake County.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 20, 1897.

DEAR SIR:—As Supervisor of Schools of Wake county, I wish the committeemen, and as many others as will, to meet me in Raleigh, Friday, August 27th, 1897, at 11 o'clock, for general consultation about our work. I think we can get a better understanding of our work, and one another's methods, by such a meeting. I am dependent upon your co-operation, and want a union of sentiment among us. Hoping for good of this meeting, I am,

Yours for education,
H. W. NORRIS, Supervisor.

Mr. Batchelor Retires as Chief Clerk of Secretary of State's Office.

Mr. W. P. Batchelor retired from the office of chief clerk Saturday in the Secretary of State's office after seventeen years' continuous service. Mr. Batchelor has served under the administrations of Saunders, Coke, Cooke and Thompson. He was thoroughly acquainted with every phase of work in the office, and was for this reason retained to this work in the new force.

Mr. A. D. K. Wallace, who has been learning the duties of the office, succeeds Mr. Batchelor as Chief Clerk.

Mr. D. H. Center of Harnett county has been appointed assistant clerk by Secretary Thompson. Mr. Center is a Populist.

$5,000 Bond Required.

The Postal telegraph company has not decided whether it will observe the Railroad Commission's order recently adopted reducing its rates from 25 cents to 20 cents for messages of ten words and 1½ cents for each additional word, to and from points in this state.

Mr. Crews, the manager of the Company in this State has not been informed as yet what course the company will pursue. He was in consultation with members of the Railway Commission Saturday relative to the matter. The commission informed Mr. Crews that the company would be allowed the old rates, that is, 25 cents for a ten word message until the matter is settled by the courts, provided a $5,000 bond is put up.

It is more than likely that the Postal company will give the $5,000 bond and await a decision in the matter.

A PROGRESSIVF FIRM.

Increase of Business Requires Sherwood Higgs & Co. to Secure Additional Storeroom.

The progressive dry goods house of Sherwood Higgs & Company, keeps branching out. The announcement is made that the firm has rented the store on Hargett street, Nos. 8 and 10, recently occupied by C. H. Anderson & Co., and that it will be joined to the big building now occupied by Sherwood Higgs & Co. The new addition will be handsomely fitted up.

This will give Messrs Sherwood Higgs & Co. a new entrance on Harnett street. It is a pleasure to note the increased business demand and prosperity of this popular dry goods house.

BRODIE HAS CONFESSED.

Miss Catlett, the Victim, Asks to See the Execution.

George Brodie has confessed the crime of having assaulted Miss Nannie Catlett at Kittrells.

Officer Smith, who is a son of Sheriff Smith, of Vance county, gave this information to the Durham Herald. He said that Brodie's mother went in the jail to see the condemned son Friday morning and had a talk with him. The mother told him to read his Bible and pray and get ready to go.

In reply to her advice he said that he was ready for the time to come and did not feel one bit afraid. He said he knew he would be saved when he was hung and he had nothing to fear.

Mr. Smith added that the negro did not appear to be scared in the least and was eating and sleeping as well as ever.

Miss Catlett, has applied to Sheriff Smith to be allowed to see the hanging and she says that she would be present when the day of his taking off arrived.

She made this request of the sheriff, thinking that the hanging would be private, as it will be.

The day of hanging is next Wednesday week, and it is expected that a large number of people will be in Henderson that day.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Fifty Years Ago.

This is the stamp that the letter bore
Which carried the story far and wide,
Of certain cure for the loathsome sore
That bubbled up from the tainted tide
Of the blood below. And 'twas Ayer's name
And his sarsaparilla, that all now, know,
That was just beginning its fight of fame
With its cures of 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is the original sarsaparilla. It has behind it a record for cures unequalled by any blood purifying compound. It is the only sarsaparilla honored by a medal at the World's Fair of 1893. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

GENERAL NEWS.

Brown University alumni are signing a petition asking the trustees to disclaim opposition to free speech by retaining President Andrews.

The Canadian government and the United States have practically agreed upon co-operation in augmenling the postal facilities for the Klondyke region.

Albert Voiers, one of the notorious Lewis gang of murderers, sentenced to be hanged Tuesday, broke jail at Fayetteville, W. Va. The sheriff and posse are after him.

The elevator of the Davendort, Iowa, Glucose Works was the scene of two terrific dust explosions, followed by fire last week, as a result of which four lives were lost and two persons were seriously injured.

W. S. Brand, Superintendent of the Georgia Railroad; has been indicted by the grand jury of DeKalb county, Ga., for violation of the State law in the running of freight trains on Sunday.

W. B. L. Davis, a wealthy farmer living near Rockmart, Ga., was killed last Thursday by the accidental explosion of seventeen dynamite cartridges which he had placed under the kitchen stove for the purpose of drying.

Active work on the tunnel of the Great Northern Railroad in the Cascade Mountains will commence Friday. The tunnel will be two and one half miles long, sixteen feet wide and twenty-three feet high. It will cost $2,000,000 and require two years in building. It will reduce the ascent by 1,000 feet.

The National Convention of the Y. P. C. U. opened last week in Indianapolis, with 4,000 people in attendance. Before the convention opened the Rev. E. M. Giffen, of Egypt, presented temporary chairman Quay with a gavel made from the wood of Palestine and Egypt.

The National Park Bank, New York, deposited $1,000,000 in the United States sub-treasury last week in exchange for greenbacks. It is expected that the treasury's gold reserve will be largely increased in this way by banks which need currency in the shape of small bills for shipment to the South for harvesting the cotton crop.

Near Barton, in Arkansas, an unknown negro made an assault on a colored man and afterwards committed rape on a colored girl last week. As soon as the crime was made public a posse started out to lynch the negro. When overtaken he refused to surrender, and John Edmunds, colored, shot and killed him. Edmunds surrendered to the magistrate, was examined and acquitted.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Wilson Soon to be President.

LEXINGTON, VA., Aug. 19.—Preparations are being made for the inauguration of Hon. William S. Wilson as President of the Washington and Lee University, which takes place September 15.

In addition to the inaugural address of President Wilson, addresses will be made by President Daniel C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University; President Francis L. Patton, of Princeton University, and President William Preston Johnson, of Tulane University.

BEST ON EARTH.

"My blood was in a very bad condition and I had eruptions all over my body. I took a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it entirely cured me. I have not had any trouble with impure blood since that time. I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be the best purifier on earth." JOSEPH T. JONES, Henderson, N. C.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

NEW TARIFF PUTS UP PRICES.

Watches, Window Glass and Salt Among the First to Respond.

ELGIN, ILL., Aug. 19.—The Elgin Watch Company has advanced the price of better grade watch movements 10 per cent. Cheap movements have been advanced from 50 to 75 cents each.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Members of the jobbers' window glass association of the West came together at the Auditorium Annex to-day to consider the question of a 2 per cent raise in the price of glass. It was deemed unadvisable to take action until after the meeting of the manufacturers next week, and postponement was taken until Wednesday. The tone of the meeting was favorable to a raise.

SAGINAW, MICH., Aug. 19. — The Michigan Salt Association has advanced the price of salt in all markets of the West 5 cents a barrel, and in the home markets 8 cents a barrel, which brings the price up relatively the same in all markets. The new prices: Packers, 58 cents; No. 1 steam, 53 cents; No. 2 steam, 43 cents; No. 1 granulated, 43 cents; dairy and solar remain at the former price. Salt is moving fairly and in good demand, and it was thought advisable to advance the price because the amount on hand is much less than at this time last year and the prospects for the future bright.

NEARLY TEN MILLION BALES.

Cotton Statistician Issues a Circular on the Growing Crops.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—H. M. Neill, the well-known cotton statistician, has issued a circular on the growing crop.

After referring to the question of estimates made in July, 1894, of the crop of the season, he says:

"At this moment for this year the promise is equal to any previous year in every State but Texas, and on the present acreage, even allowing that Texas should fall short of her maximum production per acre by 1,000,000, the outlook now is for a crop of at least nine and three-quarter millions with five hundred thousand to one million more within the range of possibilities. This figure of nine and three-quarter millions is really very conservative, for a product per acre outside of Texas equal to 1894-95 would give 7,350,000 bales and a mixmum for Texas would be 3,950,000 bales, from which allowing 1,000,000 off, you would have a crop of 10,300,000 bales. The crop is now so far advanced from recent rains and heat that it will reach maturity and be independent of frost at an unusually early date. Should we soon have good rains in Texas her crop also would be near perfection and the possibilities for total crop would be something enormous."

FIVE FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS.

They Have Been Sent out From Atlantic City Under Eyes of Detectives.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18—The fact developed here to-night that five Cuban filibustering expeditions have left this city within the past few months. The last to put out, according to information furnished was on Tuesday, when not alone were provisions taken, but ammunition as well. The agents of the Cuban cause have worked their expeditions so neatly that they put out under the eyes of Pinkerton detectives, who are said to be stationed here.

The expedition of Tuesday, it is reported, consisted of twelve rapid-fire guns and six dynamite guns. There were also 50,000 cartridges. All these articles were landed on a mud scow, and this boat was towed up the beach about eight miles where a steamer was met, and the transfers effected. Pinkerton detectives are said to have questioned the Cubans agents while they were loading the boats, as to the destination of the provisions, and received the answer that they were for country places up the coast. This satisfied the detectives, and they left.

TO SEEK TREASURE IN THE SEA.

A Unique Sub-Marine Craft Launched at Baltimore and Christened by The Inventor's Daughter.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The Argonaut, a sub-marine craft, was launched at noon to-day at the yards of the Columbian Iron Works, in the presence of a large crowd of interested spectators. Miss Miriam Lake, daughter of the inventor of the strange craft, christened it in the usual manner as it glided from the ways into the water.

This vessel, which is the invention of a Baltimorean, Simon Lake, is, as far as intentions and appearance is concerned, one of the most unique ever constructed. It is intended for commercial work, including the exploration of the bottom of rivers, lakes, bays and even seas, for treasure-seeking and other purposes of a kindred nature. The vessel presents a curious appearance. The cigar-shaped hull has two big iron wheels attached to it near the bow. These wheels are about as large as ordinary cart wheels, and are of solid metal. The edges of the wheels are corrugated and cogged like those of a cog wheel. A smaller wheel of a similar character is attached to the boat at the stern. The wheels are intended to enable the vessel to run along over the bottom of rivers and other bodies of water, the propeller of the vessel supplying the necessary motive power. The boat will be so arranged, it is understood, that divers can come in and go out of the vessel while she is on the bottoms of rivers.

The Argonaut is 36 feet long and nine feet in diameter, built of steel and strongly ribbed, to resist the water pressure. She is propelled, while on the surface, by a White & Middleton gasoline engine of 30-horse power. She can also be propelled, while on the bottom, by the same engine, the air supply being obtained through a hose leading to the surface and supported by a float. She can be propelled along the bottom by an electric motor as well, taking current from a powerful storage battery.

A strong search light is located in the bow capable of lighting up a pathway in front of the craft as she moves along the bed of the ocean. Lenses are also arranged to project a beam of light to either side of the boat, so that objects may be seen in the vicinity of the vessel as she passes along.

Her speed is estimated to be about eight miles an hour on the surface and about five miles on the bottom. She will have fuel-carrying capacity for a run of about 2,000 miles. The crew will consist of a captain, one engineer and four divers. It is claimed that one man can handle her if necessary.

Gov. O'Ferrall Its Vice President.

STAUNTON, VA., Aug. 18.—Governor O'Ferrall has accepted the vice-Presidency of the Klondyke British North American Trading and Exploration Company, a Wall street corporation formed to explore, develope, and do a mining, mercantile, and financial business in the Yukon gold fields. Gen. B. F. Whitlock, of New York, is President.

THE GOVERNOR SERVES NOTICE.

A Majority of the Railroad Commissioners Disqualified to Act—The Governor's BRAVE AND BOLD ACT.

He Serves Notice on Maj. Wilson and S. Otho Wilson to Show Cause Why They are Not Disqualified to Act as Commissioners—They are Interested in a Railroad—This Violates the Law—They Must Show Cause or be Removed and Other Commissioners Appointed—The State Has a Fearless and Honest Man for Governor—He Does What Zeb Vance Would Have Done.

The following letters will explain themselves:

Notice to Maj. J. W. Wilson.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH.
AUG. 24th, 1897.

TO JAMES W. WILSON, Esq., Member of the Railroad Commission of North Carolina.

SIR:—By Section First of the Railroad Commission Act ratified the fifth day of March 1891, it is made the duty of the Governor to suspend from office any Railroad Commissioner who shall be the holder of "any stock or bond of any railroad company; or be the agent or employee of any such company; or have any interest in any way in such company: or in case any one of them shall be disqualified to act." It is alleged that you are the joint owner with Col. A. B. Andrews, the first Vice-President of the Southern Railroad, general political manager of the same for North Carolina, of a certain piece of hotel property, known as Round Knob, situated on the line of the said Railroad; that said hotel property is worth little or nothing except as a hotel and that it is worthless for this purpose except when designated and patronized by the Southern Railroad as an eating-house for their passenger trains; that said hotel property has been unoccupied and unused for for any purpose for several years past and has brought in no revenue to you as one of its owners; that it is impossible for you to use, rent or lease said property unless some understanding, agreement or contract could be made with the Southern Railroad Company, to designate and patronize the said hotel as a railroad eating-house; that you and the other owner or owners of said hotel property have secured some agreement, understanding or contract, from the Southern Railroad Company to abandon other eating-houses and designate Round Knob as an eating-house; and that by virtue of said arrangements with said railroad that you have been able to lease said hotel property to S. Otho Wilson or to his mother through the said Wilson for profit.

It is further alleged that you have a son in the employment of the Southern Railroad Company at Morganton, that he was appointed to this place by the Southern Railroad Company at your request, and that he was appointed over others entitled to the place by promotion under the practice of the company, and that this was done for your accomodation and at your request.

These allegations have been made to me by many persons and I think publication of them has been made in the public press. If they or the material substance of them be true—as to which I am expressing no opinion—then the questions to be determined are as follows:

First: Have you acquired any interest in any way in such Company in violation of law?

Second: Have you become disqualified to act as a fair judge or Commissioner?

Under the law the Governor has not only a right but is required to suspend a Railroad Commissioner who commits a breach of the statute which has been cited, and this he may do, as in other cases of Executive removals, without notice to the party interested; but I shall not pass judgment or decide this matter until you have had a full opportunity to be heard by way of denial or explanation or justification or other defence. You will therefore please show cause in writing, on or before Wednesday, the first day of September, 1897, at the Executive office in Raleigh, why you should not be suspended from your said office and a report thereof made to the next General Assembly according to law. On the return day of this notice, you will please make answer and proofs in writing, and be there in person or by counsel at your election.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
Governor.

Notice to Hon. S. Otho Wilson.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH.
August 24th 1897.

TO S. OTHO WILSON, Esq., Member of the Railroad Commission, of North Carolina.

SIR:—By Section first of the Railroad Commission Act ratified the fifth day of March 1891, it is made the duty of the Governor to suspend from the office any Railroad Commissioner who shall be holder of "any stock or bond of any railroad company; or be the agent or employee of any such company; or have any interest *in any way* in such company; or in case any one of them shall become disqualified to act." It is alleged that a certain hotel property known as Round Knob is jointly owned by Maj. J. W. Wilson and Col. A. B. Andrews; [said Wilson being one of the Railroad Commissioners and said Andrews being the first vice-President of the Southern Railroad Company and its active and general political manager for this State; that this property is of little or no value except for the hotel and worthless as a hotel except as a railroad eating house when so designated and patronized by the Southern Railroad Company; that this hotel has been closed for several years and has been producing no income for its owners; that you, either in your own name or in that of your mother entered into an agreement with Messrs. Wilson and Andrews for a lease of this property for the purpose of establishing a railroad eating house and upon obtaining such agreement, you moved into the hotel in the month of may or June of this year and have been continuously since operating the property for your own pecuniary profit under said agreement; that previous to your rental or lease of this property, the Railroad Company maintained an esting house at Hickory and another at Asheville for the accommodation of their various passenger trains going both west and east; that promptly upon your opening your hotel at Round Knob these eating houses were discontinued and both the western and eastern trains have been and still are stopped at your hotel for meals in pursuance of an understanding or agreement or contract between you of the one part and Messrs. Andrews and Wilson and the Southern Railroad Company of the other part.

These allegations have been made to me by many persons and I think publication of them has been made in the public press. If they or the material substance of them be true—as to which I am expressing no opinion—then the questions to be determined is as follows:

First. Have you not become an agent or an employee of said railroad company in violation of law?

Second. Have you acquired *any interest in any way* in such company in violation of law?

Third. Have you become disqualified to act as a fair and impartial Judge or Commissioner?

Under the law the Governor not only has a right but is required to suspend a Railroad Commissioner who commits a breach of the statute which has been cited and this he may do, as in other cases of executive removals, without notice to the party interested; but I shall not pass judgment or decide this matter until you have a full opportunity to be heard by way of denial or explanation or justification or other defence. You will, therefore, please show cause in writing, on or before Wednesday, the first day of September, 1897, at the executive office in Raleigh, why you should not be suspended from your said office and a report thereof made to the next General Assembly according to law. On the return day of this notice you will please make answer and proofs in writing and be there in person, or by counsel, at your election.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
Governor of North Carolina.

AFFRIGHTED TURKS.

Bomb Explosions in The City of Constantinople—Attributed to The Armenians—A Panic at The Palace—All The Police and Military Called Out.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18.—The city is almost in a panic tonight over the news of bomb explosions attempted or accomplished this afternoon at three different points. The explosions are attributed to the Armenians.

At 3 o'clock the bombs was thrown just outside the police headquarters in the Para district. It failed to explode.

A second bomb was exploded in a private road between the Vizierate (office of the Grand Vizier) and the State council house. One man was killed and several others was severely injured. The explosion shattered windows in the vicinity and did other slight damage.

The police have made a number of arrests. Reports of the outrages spread quickly through the city and caused the greatest excitement. The police and the guards at the Sultan's palace are taking extraordinary precautions which have given color to a rumor that the bomb throwing is part of a widespread plot.

The most abject terror prevails in the precincts of the palace. In many parts of the city, particularly in the vicinity of the police headquarters and other State council houses, all the shops were closed, and it was necessary to call out the entire police force and the military before anything like calm was restored.

Armenians to be Executed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 19.—Six arrests have been made as a result of the bomb explosions here yesterday. All the prisoners are Armenians, end will surely be executed. The author of the explosion which took place in the offices of the Grand Vizier, is a native of Kaisarish. His hand was injured by the explosion.

The police are actively searching the Armenian quarter for accomplices of the bomb throwers, and the streets are thoroughly patrolled by troops and police.

"THE FORGOTTEN MAN."

The Expression Was Coined by Victor Hugo The Great Novelist.

Mr. Dossey Battle of Rocky Mount, N. C., in a letter to the News and Observer says:

Anent the subject of Walter Page's Greensboro address, "The Forgotten Man," and the casting about by some of the newspaper fraternity to discover the first user of the expression, so symbolic and forceful, I find it in Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, in the last paragraph of chapter 234, part 5 of the series. I quote:

"The name of the man who spoke this was never known; he was some unknown blouse-wearer, an unknown man, A FORGOTTEN MAN; a passing trew that great anonymous always mixed up in human crises and social geneses, etc."

It will be conceded that the pregnant verbal combination might well have been evinced by the great, original, epigramatic Victor Hugo.

DORSEY BATTLE.

WHEAT GOES TO ONE DOLLAR.

But the Speculators and Not the Farmer Gobbles Up the Profits.

St. Louis speculators in wheat are estimated to have cleared upward of $2,000,000 on September options during the recent bulge. Ex-Secretary of the Interior D. R. Francis was one of those who preferred to sell and take profits. His sales in the last three days, it is said, have netted him $300,000.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is a popular preparation in one bottle, and colors evenly a brown or black Any person can easily apply it at home.

Virginia Republicans Will Not Nominate a State Ticket.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 18.—The Republican State Committee at its meeting to-night by an overwhelming vote decided against holding a State Convention for the purpose of nominating a State ticket. The vote was four nays and twenty-six ayes. As had been predicted the committee preferred charges against the chairman, Col. William Lamb, and by resolution removed him from the chairmanship and placed Park Agnew, of Alexandria, at the head of the committee in his stead.

The charges preferred against Lamb were incompetency to perform the duties and to measure up to the responsibilities of the position; that he was a disorganizer and was disloyal.

The committee issued an address in which it stated as its reason for not calling a convention to put up a State ticket that under the present election law of Virginia it would be defeated, and instead of running a State ticket, urges the Republicans of Virginia to turn all their efforts toward capturing the Legislature and enacting a new election law.

Economy and strength are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and billiousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

If The Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MEETING OF ALLIANCEMEN.

Continued from 1st page.

get their fees after they get here and work up the Legislature. Where is your bell? Where is your right of way? Where is your railroad and engines to pull you? If you want somebody to present your side to the Legislature, how are you going to do it? You are helpless; you have no lobby and you can not get one, and the only place where you can be heard is at the ballot box. One thing you can do. When you send a man to discharge a public trust, then you command him that he shall discharge it or you will make it too hot for him to stay at home. (Applause.)

Now there is nothing without organization. You can accomplish nothing without it. The Farmer's Alliance has accomplished much simply because it was an organization, it has been felt all over the country for this reason Two thousand organized men out on these hills would have more power than one hundred thousand unorganized men. You take a handful of worthless sand upon the shore and work it into a telescope and with it explore the starry depths of the heavens. That's organization. Organization has power and if you men who pay the taxes and plough the fields, if you are not organed you amount to no more in force and power than so many serfs and peasants under foreign monarchs.

POWER OF CORPORATIONS.

Look and see what has been done in your State within the last few days. Your Railroad Commissioners have passed an order declaring that telegraph rates shall be reduced from 25 cents to 15 cents for every ten words. There never was anything more just than that. The State has a right to say that their rates shall be reasonable, according to them a fair income on the amount they have invested. They have been charging 25 cents for every ten words, and 2 cents for every additional word. They are taxing the people of this country for everything sent by telegraph. You are gouged and plundered by that crowd. They say to you, "Stand and deliver" every time you want to send a message. You give them seventy-five cents or a dollar to send a telegram to New York, when you can send one all over England, Scotland and Wales for about fourteen cents.

One of your Senators, Marion Butler, has introduced a bill to establish postal telegraphs for this country and has it before a committee and thinks he will get it passed by the Senate, but when the agents of the money power swarm around the halls of the capitol you will find that it will drop into the tomb. The people of this country can't be strong enough to send representatives to establish a postal telegraph until they are organized. There is no reason for it except that it is decreed by the money power that it shall not be done. If you were organized you might be in a position to say that it should be done. If the men who pay the taxes—if they could get together and organize—they could stand up and say, "We have been plundered enough by you." Here the Railroad Commissioners have done this, but why have they not cut railroad rates? It cannot be explained.

The Western Union Telegraph Company appeal, get it into the courts, and in the meantime get an injunction from a Federal judge to prevent the Commission from carrying its order into effect—all of which amounts to their walking up to a Federal judge and saying: "Stop this," and he stops it.

Away they go to get their injunctions and big lawyers, ex-Governors, and secretaries and ex-judges and all before these Federal courts to show that this Western Union Telegraph Company is too poor to stand the cut. Who represents you? Where is your organization for this purpose? This Western Union has got it all except there is in their case one piece of furniture they need and need bad, and that is a Governor. (Applause.) I will try to see to it that your side is heard. This is one time they have not got the Governor.

YOU MUST KEEP QUIET.

Yet you must not say anyhing. Don't kick. If you kick, you are a greasy, long-eared, long-haired anarchist (Laughter.)

Now, my friends, this has got to be stopped, or this government is a failure. Look at it: The other day a judge actually issued an injunction preventing free assemblies; and there he sits—this little monarch of West Virginia—and sends United States marshals to shoot down free born men who are exercising their constitional privilege of free assemblage. (Applause.)

ARE THEY IN FOR LIFE.

One of the corporation newspapers said the other day that the Governor had shocked the State of North Carolina by making a "brutal attack" upon the Federal judges. You must not criticise them. The King can do no harm."

These Federal judges think they are in for life. Judge Shiras, of the United States Suprem court, who voted first for the income tax when they were trying to force these money kings to pay revenue to run this country, is another one of them. He decided for the income tax and then "changed his mind," and said "the tax was unconstitutional," and vast millions were lost to the country and the burden fell upon you and such as you.

Now I say here what I said when I "shocked" the State, that these Federal judges think they are in for life, are independent of the people, with salaries of $5,000 or $6,000, and think their salaries will get larger as the years roll by, the dollar rising under the gold standard. Now I want to remind these gentlemen that John Adams in 1801 appointed a lot of Federal judges for life to keep down the Republican, afterwards Democratic party. He appointed them, they were sworn in and took their offices. But Jefferson as soon as he was sworn in, in March, 1801, took those judges by the nape of their necks and flung them into the ditch. (Laughter.) He got his Senate and House of Representatives to repeal that law and they did it. And Adams' judges had nothing left but a funeral! And if the people get possession of this government they may take the judges who stand in with corporate wealth against popular rights and throw them into the garbage gutter.

Now, call that "brutal." Well, the "brutality will go on." (Applause)

They say that they don't show the proper respect for these judges. Well I'm not brimfull of respect for that crowd anyhow.

Yes, talk about millionaires. I'm willing for a man to be a millionaire, but I want him to be an honest one. Some of them are good people, and some are the worst class of people. There are idle ones living in idleness and debauchery—they are not entitled to the respect of respectable people.

I have the greatest respect for the daughters of this people on these green hillsides in the county of Wake who do the work and spend their time in daily toil for father and mother and brother and sister, go to church on Sunday, and pursue the paths of peace and virtue. I say I have more respect for them than I have for all the idle daughters of society that the world ever saw. And I want them to have respect for themselves, and to know that they are just as good as the daughters of any millionaire or queen that ever wore a diadem.

I am glad that a man like George Vanderbilt buys our lands and pays our people big prices and lays out parks and establishes experimental farms for our people. He does the world good He does us good. He's entitled to our gratitude. I have no reproach against them because they are million aires; they are as good as any other white man, if they will behave themselves. (Laughter.)

I say these things to you because, I believe they are the best for you, and not because I have any selfish purpose in doing so. (Prolonged applause.)

MAILING A LETTER

Just think what Uncle Sam will do for two cents! He will take a letter safely across this continent, over mountains, and rivers, through valleys and gorges, and deliver it to the door with dispatch and safety. And all this is done for two cents. Client may consult lawyer, minister console parishioner, teacher advise scholar, doctor instruct patient, while the width of a continent is between them. With the quickness of thought, and absolute secrecy, each mission is conveyed.

Hundreds of letters containing advice for patients living in all parts of the United States are going out every day from the offices of Dr. Hartman. Perhaps it is a mother in California, or a wife in Florida, or a sister in Maine, who wishes to consult him as to some detail of their treatment. Uncle Sam delivers the letter for two cents, and again the answer, for the insignificant sum of two cents. This free correspondence is carried on by Dr. Hartman by the aid of a corps of doctors, clerks and stenographers. Every letter strictly confidential and dictated especially for each patient. All women suffering from any form of female disease should consult the doctor at once. Mrs. A. J. Hull, Leona, Kan., writes: "My trouble was female complaint, and I thank you a thousand times for curing me." Pe-ru-na cured this woman, and will cure thousands of others who are suffering like her Send for Dr. Hartman's free book, written expressly for women only. Address the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

WILL INVESTIGATE FOR HIMSELF.

Canada's Minister of Interior to Sail for Dyea Immediately.

VICTORIA, D. C., Aug. 19.—A private dispatch received here states that Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, will sail from Vancouver to-morrow for Dyea, to see the condition of affairs for himself. The northwest Territories are governed to a large extent by Siftou's department.

Inspector Strickland and five mounted police leave on the same steamer.

Buried Her Babe Alive.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Aug. 19.—Mrs. MARY B. THOMPSON, the divorced wife of a prominent farmer, was arrested to-day for attempted murder. It is claimed that she took her two weeks old baby boy out into the woods and buried it alive. The child was found to day by dogs. It is still alive.

A Tramp Lynched for Assaulting a Woman.

CHICAGO, Aug 19—An unknown tramp was lynched by a crowd of infuriated farmers this afternoon near Manheim, a small village west of here. The tramp assaulted the woman and beat her in a terrible manner. He then fled, but farmers, attracted by the woman's cries, were soon in pursuit and captured the tramp after a short chase. He was immediately strung up to the nearest tree.

Regulate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation, 10c, 25c, 50c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Vitality In Men Restored.

Pulling the real strength in old or young men can be quickly and permanently cured by me in a healthful, vigorous state. Sufferers from

Varicocele, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Night Losses,

DISEASES . . . AND OTHER WASTING should write to me for advice. I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men; the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek the aid of older men or reputable physicians, I investigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple, but most remarkably successful remedy that completely cured me, and fully developed me from a sunken, stunted condition to natural strength and size.

I want every young or old man to know about it. I take a personal interest in such cases and no one need hesitate to write me as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send full information of this remedy absolutely free of cost Do not put it off, but write me fully at once; you will always bless the day you did so. Address, enclosing stamp,

THOMAS SLATER, Box 975,
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Shipper of Famous Kalamazoo Celery.

GOLD DUST. GOLD DUST.

The Highest Step

in good and profitable housekeeping is the use of the famous cleaner—GOLD DUST. No woman who wants to make a success in conducting her household affairs, in saving time and money, fret and worry in keeping her work well in hand, can afford to do without

GOLD DUST
WASHING POWDER.

It keeps the cleaning well done up, with little work—and time. Sold everywhere. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A select school for boys. Faculty all University men. Not a case of serious sickness since its foundation. Next session opens Sept. 1st, 1897. Apply for catalogue.
COL. T. J. DREWRY, Principal.

TEACHERS WANTED!

Over 4,000 vacancies—several times as many vacancies as members. Must have more members. Several plans; two plans give free registration; one plan GUARANTEES positions. 10 cents pays for book containing plans and a $500 00 love story of College days. No charge to employers for recommending teachers.

SOUTHERN TEACHERS' BUREAU, S. W. Cor. Main & 3d Sts., Louisville, Ky. | REV. DR. O. M. SUTTON, A. M., President and Manager. | SUTTON TEACHERS' BUREAU, 69-71 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill

Northern vacancies Chicago office, Southern vacancies Louisville office. One fee registers in both offices.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 317.

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

SHIP YOUR WOOL

THIS YEAR TO

The Chatham M'f'g Co., Elkin, N. C.

They Have Added a Tailoring Department This Year.

And Suits Make to Order.

They have the largest woolen mill in the State. They do the largest ustom business in the South, and their goods are the best you can buy or the money. Write them for samples.

Children's Corner

Wishes and Work.

Said one little chick, with a funny little squirm,
"I wish I could find a nice, fat worm."
Said another little chick, with a strange little shrug,
"I wish I could find a nice, fat bug."
Said a third little chick, with a queer little squeal,
"I wish I could find some nice, yellow meal."
"Now, look here," said the mother, from the green garden patch,
"If you want any breakfast you must get up and scratch."

Which One Was Kept.

There were two little kittens, a black and a gray,
And grandmamma said with a frown,
"It never will do to keep them both,
That black one we'd better drown."

"Don't cry, my dear," to tiny Bess,
"One kitten's enough to keep:
Now run to nurse, for 'tis growing late,
And time you were fast asleep."

To-morrow dawned, and rosy and sweet
Came little Bess from her nap,
The nurse said, "Go into mamma's room,
And look into grandma's lap."

"Come here," said grandma, with a smile,
From the rocking chair where she sat;
"God has sent you two little sisters;
Now, what do you think of that?"

Bess looked at the babies a moment,
With their wee heads, black and brown,
And then to grandmamma soberly said,
"Which one are you going to drown?"

Uncle John (after a lesson trying to explain the whereabouts of China)—No, Harry, if a man were to bore a hole down through the earth, where would he come out?

Harry—out of the hole.

"Why don't you say grace, Dolly?"

"Cos its only hash, and I've said grace twice on it already."—Pick-Me-Up.

A palindrome is a word or short sentence that can be read forward or backward, as "Hannah."

Here is an old one we have put in a new setting.

Said Eve, "Who are you? to the man by her side.
"MADAM, I'M ADAM!" he quickly replied.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL superintendent at the close of an address on the creation, which he was sure he had kept within the comprehension of the least intelligent of the scholars smilingly invited questions.

A tiny boy, with a white eager face and large brow, at once held up his hand.

"Please, sir, why was Adam never a baby?"

The superintendent coughed in some doubt as to what answer to give, but a little girl of nine, the eldest of several brothers and sisters, came promptly to his aid.

"Please, sir," she said, smartly, "there was nobody to nuss him!"—Tit-Bits.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage says: When I was a boy my mother used say to me sometimes. "DeWitt, you will be sorry for that when I gone." And I remember just how she looked, sitting there with cap and spectacles, and the old Bible in her lap. She never said a truer thing than that. While we have our friends with us we may say unguarded things that wound the feelings of those to whom we ought to give nothing but kindness. After a while some of our friends are taken away from us, and those of us who are left say "Oh, if we could only get back those unkind words, those unkind deeds; if we could only recall them!" But you cannot get them back.

A Trading Dog

I was going down a little side street in the French quarter in New Orleans one morning, when I saw a dog—apparently a cross-bred setter that had come down in the world—trotting gayly along the banquette in front of me, carry a quail in his mouth. Presently he came to a queer little bake-shop setting upon an old time court. Stopping before the shop window, the dog reared up on his hind legs, and tapped with his fore paws upon the closed pane, whereupon the baker came and raised the window.

"Bon jour, monsieur," said the man, quite cheerily, as if he were speaking to an old acquaintance. At the same time he took a small round loaf of bread from the shelf and put it down on the sill.

The dog, wagging his tail the while, deposited his bird on the window ledge, picked up the loaf, and trotted back the way he came.

"You are wondering at my queer customer?" asked the baker, seeing my astonishmene at the transaction. "Well, all I can tell you," he went on "is that the dog has been trading so for nearly a year now. Where he comes from and to whom he belongs I know not. I think it is more likely that he is a stray, making his own living. I have fancied sometimes that he must rob the stalls in the French market for the things he brings me. But I do not know, and nobody complains. Sometimes a fish or a crab; now and then only a potato or a sprig of parsely or theme. Now and then, although very rarely, he comes with out anything at all. Then I know, poor fellow, he has had a bad day so he gets his loaf just the same. Why not? Even a dog must live, and often he overpays, anyhow, so it all comes right in the end."

"Its is queer, though," the man continued, "he always must have the same so t of bread, no other will he take. See, I keep his loaf here always, and if I start to get one from another shelf, he barks, you don't know how, and will not put down whatever he has brought till I get the right bread. O, he is sharp, that dog," added the baker, and I think most people will agree with him.—Philadelphia Times.

The council at Roanoke, Va., has abolished "nickel-in-the-slot" machines in that city.

The Listing and Collection of Taxes.

[Continued From First Page.

against a wealthy resident of a false return of his property No attempt was made on the part of the person charged with fraud to show that he had not made a false return, but the case got into the courts and by a technicality such as can be devised some times in favor of influential and wealthy people, the old law was declared inoperative. It never had been repealed however, and has not been repealed to this day.

So far as we have gone into the discusion of the matter of solvent credits here we have simply assumed that they have not been and are not now properly listed on the tax books. An assumption in this matter is all that we can make; I frankly confess that I could not offer any tangible proof to show that they are not properly listed, but I think I can assume that no intelligent man in this State needs any proof of this statement.

Incidents and circumstances might be quoted in support of the position that this kind of property does not bear anything like its proportionate share of taxation, and by way of illustration I will offer an incident in my recent, personal experience. When the matter of making these credits non-collectible by law unless they showed evidence of having been listed for taxation, was under consideration during the last General Assembly, I engaged in a controversy on the question with the cashier of one of the leading banks in Raleigh. After considerable talk pro and con I asked the banker if, in the event the six per cent interest law should be repealed, he would be willing to withdraw his opposition to the law making solvent credits non-collectible without evidence of having been listed? His reply was, "No, I would rather have the six per cent law than to be subject to the non-collectible law as proposed." Now it may be very readily assumed that bankers are in business for the sake of profit; it may also be easily assumed that a bank which regulates itself under the provisions of the six per cent interest law must sustain considerable loss of revenue as compared with the old law, which allowed eight per cent and more. So it needs no elaborate particularizing here to describe the full meaning of the answer of this banker. A little consideration of it in your own mind will give you a clearer idea of what it means than I could possibly convey to you. Incidents of this kind and other incidents which have come under my knowledge, and doubtless many which have come under yours, go to prove that the assumption that solvent credits largely escape their proportionate share of the public burden is not a violent one.

We are not here of course to make new laws, but to consider as best we may, plans for making the laws we have as effective as possible with a due regard for justice towards every individual and every class and species of property. We may not be able to accomplish any radical improvement in the matter of imposing proper charges on this property for the protection it gets from the State under our present laws, but the time may come when some of you will be law makers, and the time is already here when men who propose to be law makers are more or less subject to your demands, and a full consideration of the suggestions which I have attempted to offer, may in the course of time lead to the establishment of such machinery as will be more effective than we now have.

We might reasonably expect that the the property known as "Solvent Credits" would be a little more changeable in amounts, as estimated by dollars, than would the number of acres of land in a county, but the State reports of four years show no greater difference or variation in the amount of solvent credits reported from year to year, as measured by dollars, than appears to be in the reports of the number of acres of land. It may be interesting to state that the total amount of solvent credits reported for taxation in this State is equal to about $12.00 per capita.

Any discussion that may be necessary or desirable concerningour revenue and taxation Machinery, might properly be left for the general consideration of this body; but in view of some comment which has been recently made on a portion of the present Revenue Act I shall venture to offer one or two suggestions. Among the penalties, fines etc., provided for the enforcement of our Revenue Act, it is made a misdemeanor for any person to refuse to swear to his return of property, the misdemeanor being punishable by a fine of $50.00, or imprisonment for thirty days, or both. The same penalty is imposed for wilful failure to list property or to list poils.[4] It thus appears that provision is made for imprisoning citizens who refuse to acknowledge their tax liability to the State. Section 53, of the existing Revenue Act, provides that a person who shall fail to PAY taxes shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished by a fine of $50, or imprisonment for six months. The comment above referred to is concerning the imposition of this last named penalty, and is generally in the nature of a discussion as to the unconstitutionality of imprisonment for debt in this State. We have often heard of various, very peculiar technicalities which sometimes contain force for either good or bad in a code of laws. No question is raised as to the unconstitutionality of imprisoning a citizen in this State because he fails or refuses to put his name on the tax list, although the obligation due from him to the State is just the same as it is after his name has appeared on the list. But after his name appears, then comes the comment that he cannot be constitutionally imprisoned for failure to pay the obligation. It is a curious condition of affairs that will permit the imprisonment of a man for declining to formally acknowledge an obligation which is known to exist, and not permit the imprisonment of the same man for a refusal to pay it. This may be what some people call law, but it is a long way from the latitude or longitude of common sense.

North Carolina is not the only State that has on its statute books a law providing for the imprisonment of a citizen who fails to pay taxes. The State of Massachusetts, which is universally regarded as one of the most intelligent and intellectual States in the Union, does not think it vicious or unfair to present in its code the following enactment:

"If a person refuses or neglects for fourteen days after demand to pay his tax, and the collector cannot find sufficient goods upon which it may be levied, he may take the body of such person and commit him to prison, there to remain until he pays the tax and charges of commitment and imprisonment, or is discharged by order of law. But a person imprisoned for non-payment of a poll tax shall not be detained in prison more than twenty days."

Massachusetts, however, has no constitutional prohibition of imprisonment for debt.

I would not appear as a defender of this law on account of any general necessity for it, for our machinery for the collection of taxes, after there has been a proper return of property, is amply sufficient for all purposes of collection if the officers who are entrusted with its execution will do their duty. But it is on our books, and it may be well for the executors of the law to understand the force of it, and for them to let others know just how much it means, despite the scattering comment and speculative discussion that may be made on it.

It is somewhat out of the way of the purposes of this meeting to discuss such questions as the expenditure of public moneys, but while we are together it may be possible now and then to offer a suggestion which may find lodgment and which may grow for future good. There are some matters of public expenditure in which radical changes might be made with beneficial results. Let us look for example at a part of our penal system. A glance at the reports of the State auditor for the past twenty years shows that it has cost $180,300 to pay the railroad fare and transportation expenses of convicts from the counties in which they were sentenced to the penitentiary. We find further, that the total amount of money appropriated and paid for the penitentiary from 1876 to 1896, is $2,657,000. The earnings of the penitentiary during that time have amounted to $1,140,000. These figures show that there has been a net outlay of money for the support of the penitentiary during the past twenty years of $1,516,000. Now if there should be added to this net amount the cost of conveying convicts to the penitentiary we have a grand net total expense for the penitentiary of $1,697,000. The State has to show for this immense expenditure, a tremendous building—a magnificent structure—the largest and most imposing edifice in the State, a penitentiary. How much glory can a citizen of North Carolina find in reflecting on the fact that the most magnificient institution in the State is one for the confinement of criminals. If the money which this institution has cost net, has been invested in some other direction, say in the construction of public roads, there could have easily been built during the past twenty years, over 1,000 miles of fine macadamized highway, 16 feet wide; for the average cost of a macadamized road of this width is about $1,400 a mile, including labor, and in this instance the cost of the labor would have been the cost of keeping the convicts. This 1,000 miles of highway would reach across the State from East to West twice; from North to South four times. I venture to give this illustration of how money has been unprofitably spent and may be spent hereafter unless there shall be some change in our laws.

There is a channel of expenditure in which, despite the frothing and drivelling of the demagogue, not enough money has been spent; and while I know the intimation I am about to make here may possibly provoke ridicule, be purposely misunderstood and be distorted out of all meaning, I shall not refuse on that account to offer it. I can best do so by giving an illustration. A few days ago, three State officials met in the usual performance of their duties, and according to a prearranged programme, heard a discussion. The officials I speak of constitute the State Railroad Commission. The discussion was as to whether there should be an increase in the valuation of railroad property, or a reduction of railroad rates, or both It is none of our business here to enter into the merits of this question; we have nothing to do with it; but I could not help noticing an interesting fact in connection with that discussion. The three Commissioners were representatives of the people of the State; their combined salaries amounted to $6,000 per annum. The railroads were represented of course in the discussion, and as I looked over the assembly I could easily see that there were at least three men present each one of whom was paid more by the company he represented than the people of the State paid all three of their representatives. In fact, I could clearly see that the railroads which came to present their side of the question to the committee, were represented by men there and then present, whose aggregate pay would easily amount to $50,000 per year. It may be regarded by some as trivial to refer to a matter like this, but it has great significance. To follow it out, we could state that several corporations in this country pay their respective presidents a salary equal to that received by the President of the United States. The people of North Carolina think that $3,000 a year is sufficient compensation for a man who is smart enough to be their Governor. A corporation doing business in the State pays a half a dozen men each a greater salary than that. Our people seem to think that a man who has brains enough to discharge the duties of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is worth about $2,500 a year. A railroad company pays its State counsel $5,000 a year without any hesitation, and perhaps would not employ a man in that capacity who would work for less. We have no purpose whatever here to speak with prejudice concerning corporations. Our only purpose is to illustrate an existing fact. This fact is that the emoluments given by corporations present greater inducements to men of brain and intellectual power than does the State for their services. We have no right to assert in this meeting that the time will ever come when there will be a destruction-threatening clash between the interests of any great corporationsand the interests of the people of the State; but on the other hand we must not blind ourselves to the fact that this is a day of great trusts and combines, and we have no right to assert that there will not be such a clash; and if this clash should ever come, while there are men whose sentiments and whose patriotism might cause them to allign themselves with the people and stand for their interests, it is only reasonable for us to understand and admit that the higher emoluments offered by corporations will have a tendency to secure for their interests the brightest and best intellects which the State or country may produce.

After all, the people pay the salaries of both, the officers of the State and the officers of trusts and corporations—the first by a tax imposed on themselves—the second by a toll levied by the trusts and combines; and inasmuch as the people pay these salaries, why cannot, why do not they have the courage and sense to make such regulations as will enable the State to offer and pay as much for intellect and brain in the service of the State and people as corporations pay for intellect and brain in their service?

I shall not elaborate this suggestion, but dismiss it with the remark that if it presents itself to you with anything like the phases with which it occurs to me, you will have no trouble in seeing which side will win in a contest, if the contest come and is to be settled peaceably.

FREE SEED DISTRIBUTION.

Views of the Farmers on the Economic Value of the System.

Washington Post.]

The Department of Agriculture is sending out from the office of Assistant Secretary. Hon J. H. Brigham, a circular letter to "leading farmers throughout the United States," inviting an expression of their views as to what the economic value of the free distribution of seeds by the Department has been since the creation of the system by Congress in 1862. The inquiry relates particularly to the leading cereals—corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, and other grains, as well as to grass, forage, and other plants of economic value to American farmers. Franked envelopes are inclosed for replies.

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A cable received in Boston, Mass., says that Captain J. W. Whitmans and mate, William Saunders, of the schooner Olive Pecker, have been murdered by the crew. The vessel was afterwards burned, but the crew escaped and landed at Bahia.

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Hamlet	*11 23pm	8 15am
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Raleigh	*2 16am	*11 35am
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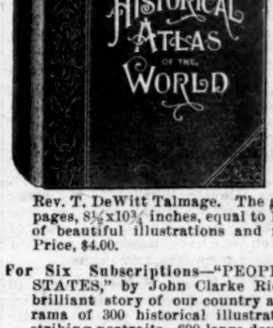

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Column F. Rates in this column apply to Military Companies and United States brass bands accompanying same moving in bodies of 25 or more on solid tickets, to be sold daily beginning April 29th, and until and including October 26th, 1897, final limit 10 days in addition to date of sale.

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